

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



24 1920 ★
of Agriculture

Catalogue · 1915-1916

SAIBARA NURSERIES

Offices:

WEBSTER, TEXAS
MOBILE, ALABAMA
DEMING, NEW MEXICO

Nursery Grounds:

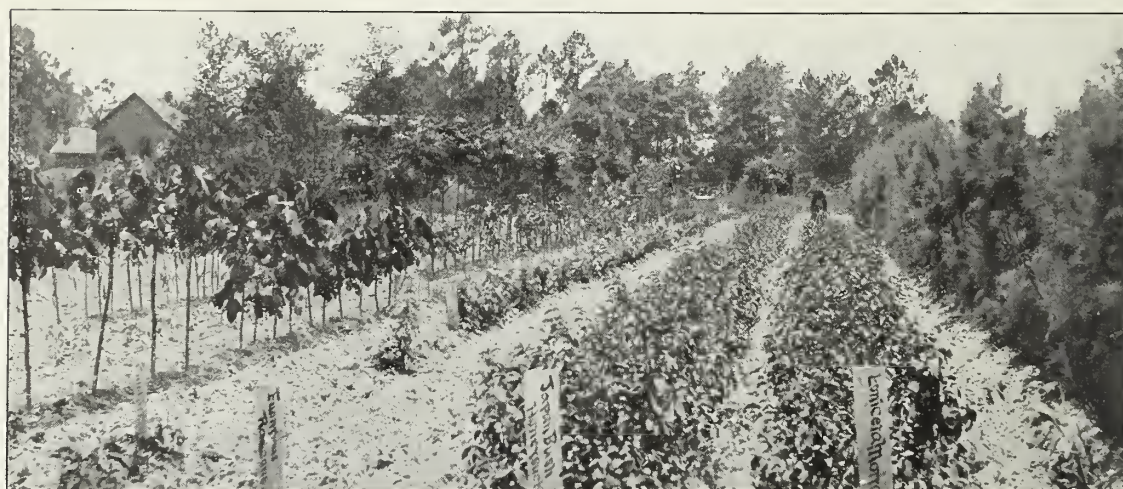
WEBSTER, TEXAS MOBILE, ALABAMA
BIG POINT, MISSISSIPPI



A few Ornamentals. Mobile, Alabama



Young Shade Trees, Mobile, Alabama



Shrubs, Mobile, Alabama



Four-year-old Trees, Four Miles South of Deming, N. M.

CATALOGUE .

1915-1916

Saibara Nurseries

S. SAIBARA, PROPRIETOR
Manager, Webster Nursery

K. SAIBARA
Manager, Deming Nursery

T. KIYONO
Manager, Mobile Nursery



OFFICES:

WEBSTER, TEXAS
Phone 132

MOBILE, ALABAMA
830-831 City Bank Building
Phone—Bell 3227

DEMING, NEW MEXICO

NURSERY GROUNDS

WEBSTER, TEXAS

MOBILE, ALABAMA

BIG POINT, MISSISSIPPI

DEMING, NEW MEXICO



Bay Shell Road, Mobile, Alabama, leading to Shore Acres and Our Nursery Grounds

INVITATION

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING OUR NURSERY
GROUNDS AND ORCHARDS AT WEBSTER, TEXAS;
MOBILE, ALABAMA; AND BIG POINT, MISSISSIPPI,
TO PERSONS WHO ARE INTERESTED
IN PLANTING TREES



Budding Citrus Trees, Webster, Texas

Introductory



WHEN, late in the spring of the present year, our business season of 1912 to 1913 was brought to an end, it was our pleasure to find out that the season was by far the most successful one in our yet infantile career as nurserymen.

We cannot attribute this gratifying result to nothing but the royal support of our friends and patrons. Needless to say, this has given us strong impetus to ever improving our facilities to more satisfactorily taking care of the business they intrust to us.

Our observation during the past year, and all the indications at the present moment, point out the season about to open to be one ideal for tree-growing. Moreover, the careful study and untiring experiments made in recent years, by the general public on one side and the nurserymen on the other, have added much to the confidence in the ultimate fruitfulness of their endeavors, and, spurred by the "back-to-the-soil" sentiment, the spirit of closer union between man and nature is manifest everywhere. Such being the tendency, we shall not at all be surprised if the greater part of this section of the country will change its appearance within the next decade, and we shall see bearing orchards on what now is an unproductive stretch of prairie or deserted hillside; or a mere house standing on a bare lot become a comfortably settled home in the shady nook of some fruit-laden trees and sweetly flowering shrubs. This is not an idle speculation nor an imaginary picture, but an undoubted possibility.

Up to the last season, our nurseries were located at Webster, Texas; Mobile, Alabama; and Big Point, Mississippi. The Webster ground, having many natural advantages of its own, is the home of our famous Satsuma orange and other citrus-fruit trees. The Mobile nursery, also on account of its peculiar adaptabilities, is devoted to the propagation of more tender plants, while the Big Point branch boasts itself of the remarkably perfect Pecan stock, which nowhere but this region of Mississippi can produce.

The growing demand for our stock, however, made it necessary that we should establish another nursery farther toward the west. After very careful investigation through different states, we chose Deming, New Mexico, in the heart of the renowned Mimbres Valley, as the nearest approach to our ideal, wherein the culture of deciduous fruit trees can be carried on to the best advantage.

With the increase of the propagating ground, our chief effort will be directed toward the constant betterment of our nursery stock. For what is the usefulness of the more space given to the tree-culture, if we neglected the prime importance of their quality? It is the **QUALITY**, and not mere plants, that we offer to our friends. We are bound to place on the market nothing but the best, for we grow our plants, first, to satisfy the real want of our patrons, and last, but not the least, for the love of nature and for the very fascination in assisting the Creator's work.

Guarantee. All trees and plants purchased at the prices herein quoted are guaranteed to reach customers in good condition for transplanting, and to live and grow, under proper planting and care. If any of them should fail to grow, or die before the 1st of June, 1914, from any cause other than freezing, flood, fire, chemical, mechanical or animal injury, or gross neglect, we will replace them at one-half the list prices herein quoted for said trees.

Contract for Planting. We contract to plant and take care of large orchards anywhere in the Coast country, under the supervision of our expert Japanese horticulturists, giving them the same scientific care and attention that we give to our own orchards. We also design and plant public and private grounds of all kinds.

Horticultural Questions and Advice. We are pleased to answer inquiries from our customers concerning the selection of the soils, what to plant, how to plant, when to plant, etc. Our horticulturist will visit plantings personally to inspect the character of the soils, treatment of diseases, etc., for those who request us to have it done.

Advice to Customers

PLEASE READ BEFORE MAKING OUT ORDERS

All Quotations are f. o. b. Webster, Texas; Mobile, Alabama; Big Point, Mississippi, or Deming, New Mexico, and subject to change without notice.

Terms, Cash with Order, for immediate shipment; or orders will be booked in advance, with payment to be made before shipment; or goods will be sent C.O.D.

Remittances may be made by P. O. Money Order, Express Money Order, Bank Draft, or Registered Letter. Cash sent through the mail is at sender's risk. Make all remittances payable to **Saibara Nurseries**.

Orders Booked will be held subject to purchaser's order until February 1, 1914. Should they not be taken up by that time, or no special arrangement be made for holding further than the date named, they will be considered canceled, and the amount paid will be forfeited.

Applying Prices. Five, fifty and five hundred trees of one class at ten, hundred and thousand rates, respectively, purchaser's selection from varieties of one fruit having a common price. For instance, fifty or more oranges, in one or more varieties, would come at the hundred rate, and five hundred or more at the thousand rate. The foregoing does not apply to badly assorted orders, or to long lists made up of a few each of many varieties.

Shipping Directions. Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. When none are given we shall use our judgment in the matter, but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's expense.

Shipping Season is from November to April for all trees and plants. Citrus trees can, however, be shipped at any season of year, but summer shipments must be by express.

No Charge for Packing. Our packing is done in the most careful manner, without any regard to the cost, for which no charge is made.

Shipping by Mail. In ordering trees or plants for shipment by mail, add 15 per cent to the list price on the smallest size given, to cover cost of postage. We cannot guarantee trees to come up to size specified, as only small specimens can be sent this way.

True to Name. We guarantee every tree and plant that we send out to be true to name. Should any prove to be different from what they are labeled, we will return the amount paid for them or furnish new trees, but we are not subject to any other claims or damages.

Substitution. When out of varieties ordered, we will substitute others, unless otherwise instructed.

Our Liability. We shall exercise every reasonable care and precaution in taking care of the stock purchased or booked for future delivery by any of our customers, and shall endeavor to deliver it in the best condition when wanted. But our liability shall not extend further than this, and it is expressly stipulated that we are not to be held liable for loss by any act of Providence beyond our control.

Claims. If, by any possibility, errors should occur, they will be promptly rectified, if claim is made within ten days after the receipt of the goods.

References. The Houston National Exchange Bank, Houston, Texas; The People's Bank, Mobile, Alabama; Webster State Bank, Webster, Texas; The Deming National Bank, Deming, New Mexico; Bradstreet and Dun Mercantile Agencies.



A Block of Satsuma Orange Trees

Fruit Trees

CITRUS FRUITS

All our Citrus trees are on *Citrus trifoliata* roots, which were transplanted before the budding.

CULTURE: Well-drained, sandy loam, underlaid by clay sub-soil, is an ideal Orange soil. The ground should be pulverized thoroughly by plow, disk and harrow, before planting. Stake the ground as straight as possible. Round Orange trees should be set about 20 feet apart; 14 to 20 feet apart is sufficient for Satsuma Orange trees. Plant only healthy, vigorous, young trees, purchased from a reliable establishment.

Dig holes just previous to planting, large and deep enough to accommodate the roots in their natural position. Do not plant Orange trees any deeper than they stood in nursery rows. Pack the soil hard with the feet, and water. The after care of Orange trees does not differ materially from that given other kinds of fruit trees. No pruning is necessary after the trees are planted except at the time of transplanting.

Unless we are instructed to the contrary, we prune our Citrus trees before shipment, ready for planting.

A handsome pamphlet, "Satsuma Orange Culture," published by us, will be mailed to our customers on request.

SATSUMA ORANGE (Syn. Oonshiu)

Form oblate; size medium, $1\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{5}{8}$ to $2\frac{5}{8}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; orange-yellow; rind thin and smooth. Like all other "kid-glove" Oranges, the rind and segments part freely. Flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Season October, November and December. Trees dwarf, spreading, and rarely grow any taller than 15 feet; thornless. Very



Satsuma Oranges



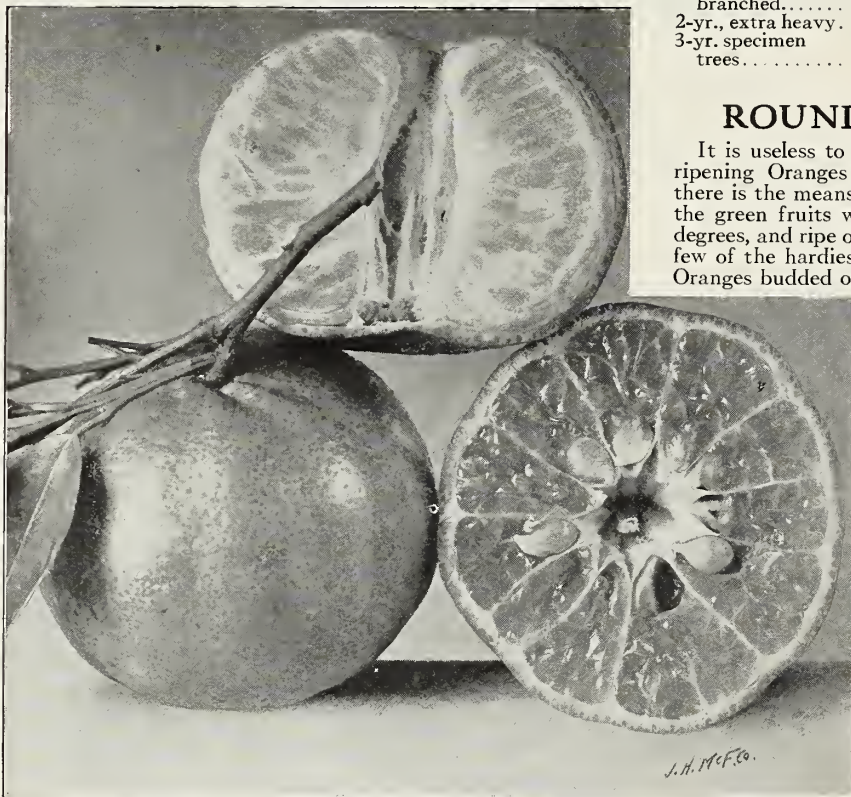
Satsuma Orange Trees at Webster, Texas

SATSUMA ORANGES, continued

early bearer and prolific. This is undoubtedly the hardiest of the edible Citrus family, and when it is budded on *C. trifoliata* roots, it increases its hardiness and can withstand almost any cold spells we have in the Gulf Coast country. We grow our Satsuma Orange trees in hundreds of thousands annually by our Japanese experts on our grounds at Webster, Texas; Mobile, Alabama; and Big Point, Mississippi. They are low-headed, stocky trees on 3- to 5-year-old *C. trifoliata* roots. Buds taken from bearing pedigreed trees of proved merit.

Prices of our low-headed, home-grown, genuine, seedless Satsuma Orange trees, on *Citrus trifoliata* roots:

	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$20 00	\$150 00
18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00	25 00	200 00
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00	250 00
2-yr., well branched.....	45	4 00	35 00	300 00
2-yr., extra heavy.	60	5 00	45 00	400 00
3-yr. specimen trees.....	75	6 50	60 00	



Boone's Early Oranges

ROUND ORANGES

It is useless to attempt to grow any late-ripening Oranges in frosty sections, unless there is the means of artificial protection, for the green fruits will be injured at about 28 degrees, and ripe ones at 26 degrees. We list a few of the hardiest and early-ripening round Oranges budded on *Citrus trifoliata*.

Boone's Early.

Form rounded; size medium; good quality. Season October to middle of November. One of the earliest varieties, and also one of the most valuable for commercial planting, as the fruit can be placed on the market when Oranges are bringing the highest prices on account of their scarcity.

Dugat.

Form round; size medium; rather seedy but of good quality. Very hardy and vigorous grower. Season December. One of the best of Texas' favorite Oranges.

ROUND ORANGES. continued

Jaffa. Rounded oblate; medium to large; flesh yellow; juice abundant; pulp melting; excellent quality. Fruit can be left on the tree for a long time after it is ripe, where it will keep in fine condition. Tree practically thornless. Season December and January.

Nonpareil. Rounded oblate; size medium to large; color orange-yellow; juicy, subacid and vinous; quality excellent. Good grower and prolific bearer. Season December-January. One of the best early varieties, and a most profitable one for shipping.

Parson Brown. Round or slightly oblong; size medium to large; rind smooth; juice abundant; pulp melting; quality good. One of the best early varieties, and particularly fine for shipping. Season October-November.

Washington Navel. The Orange which made California famous. The tree is a thrifty grower, making a well-rounded, uniform top; bears regularly. The fruit is large and seedless, flesh meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored; ripens early; good shipper, season from December to March.

Prices of Round Orange trees:

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 50	50 00



Jaffa Orange

KUMQUAT (*Citrus Japonica*)

Native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-kan, which means Golden Citrus. Very handsome, compact shrub reaching about 12 feet, with dark, evergreen foliage and golden fruits in profusion. The growth is as hardy as that of the Satsuma Orange.

Fruit is eaten whole without removing the rind. For the best result, it should be clipped with a few leaves attached and packed in strawberry crates. It sells readily at from \$5 to \$10 per crate. Makes excellent preserves and crystallized fruits.

The white, fragrant flowers twice a year, together with its golden fruits in winter, make the Kumquat a most attractive ornamental shrub, as well as a profitable one. We recommend it strongly for hedge planting also.

Nagami. (Meaning, in Japanese, "oblong fruit.") Fruit small, oblong; about 1½ inches to 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter; golden yellow; rind sweet and agreeable; acid pulp; makes a piquant combination relished by most palates. Trees bushy, grow very symmetrically; thornless. It is very strong and vigorous in growth, and produces its fruit in marvelous profusion. Foliage light, glossy green. The best variety of Kumquat.

Neiwa. Fruit large for Kumquat; round, about 1¾ inches to 1¾ inches in diameter; golden yellow, but not as deep as the color of Nagami; rind medium thick, sweet; pulp subacid, sweetness well marked. Fruit ripens about one month to six weeks ahead of Nagami, and is a very heavy bearer. This variety was introduced from Japan a few years ago, and is not well known to the public of this country yet, but, without doubt, this is the very best variety of all Kumquats.



Marumi

Neiwa
Kumquats, natural size

Nagami

KUMQUATS, continued

Marumi. (Meaning, in Japanese, "round fruit.") Fruit is the smallest of edible Citrus fruits, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch in diameter; glossy golden yellow. Fruit has a more sprightly taste than that of Nagami, and ripens two weeks earlier. Tree forms a very compact head, and has small thorns. Foliage is a little smaller and more rounded than that of Nagami.

Prices of all varieties of Kumquats on *Citrus trifoliata* roots:

	Each	10	100
One-year-old.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00
Two-year-old.....	45	4 00	35 00
Three-year-old bearing specimens (balled),	\$1.50 to \$3 each.		

POMELOS (Grapefruit)

As a breakfast fruit, Pomelo, or Grapefruit, has no equal. The trees are very vigorous growers and noted for their precocity. Since the Pomeles are not so hardy as oranges, we list only the hardiest varieties. *Citrus trifoliata* is, without question, the best stock on which to bud Pomeles, as the trees are more sturdy and vigorous, produce more abundantly, and the fruit is of finer flavor, texture and quality than that produced on trees budded on sour orange or lemon stock. We therefore bud all our Pomeles on *Citrus trifoliata*, and the varieties we list can be planted with full assurance of most satisfactory returns from the investment.

Duncan. Size large; skin smooth and tough; light yellow. Juice sacks large and closely packed; excellent quality; bitterness marked and well blended with sweetness and acidity. Ripe in fall but hangs on trees until spring or early summer in prime condition. One of the hardiest and best varieties.

Florida, Common or Standard. Fruit oblate; large; light lemon-color; good quality. Tree is a strong, upright grower, producing fruits in immense clusters. Season March.

Marsh Seedless. Size large; skin very smooth, light yellow; pulp firm, juicy and of excellent quality; nearly

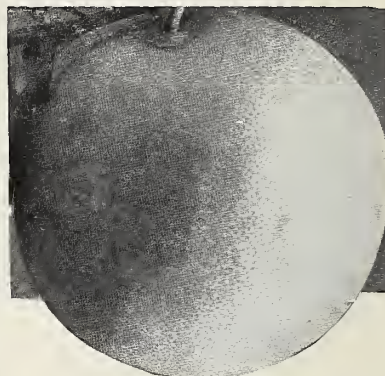
seedless. Not so hardy as Duncan.

McCarty. Fruit large, packing forty-eight to sixty-four to the box; waxy yellow in color; flesh melting, sweetness and acidity well blended, and highly flavored; seeds about thirty to fifty. This variety bears the fruit singly, and well distributed over the tree.

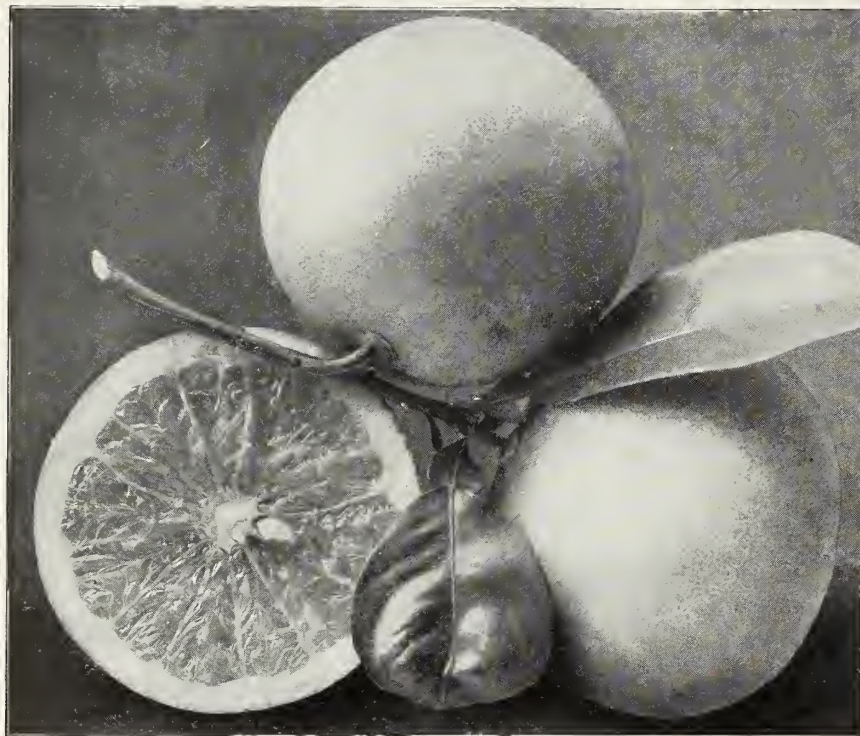
Prices of Pomelo trees on *Citrus trifoliata* roots:

1 to 2 ft.,	35c. each,	\$3
for 10,		\$27 per 100.
2 to 3 ft.,	45c. each,	\$4
for 10,		\$35 per 100.
3 to 4 ft.,	55c. each,	\$5
for 10,		\$45 per 100.

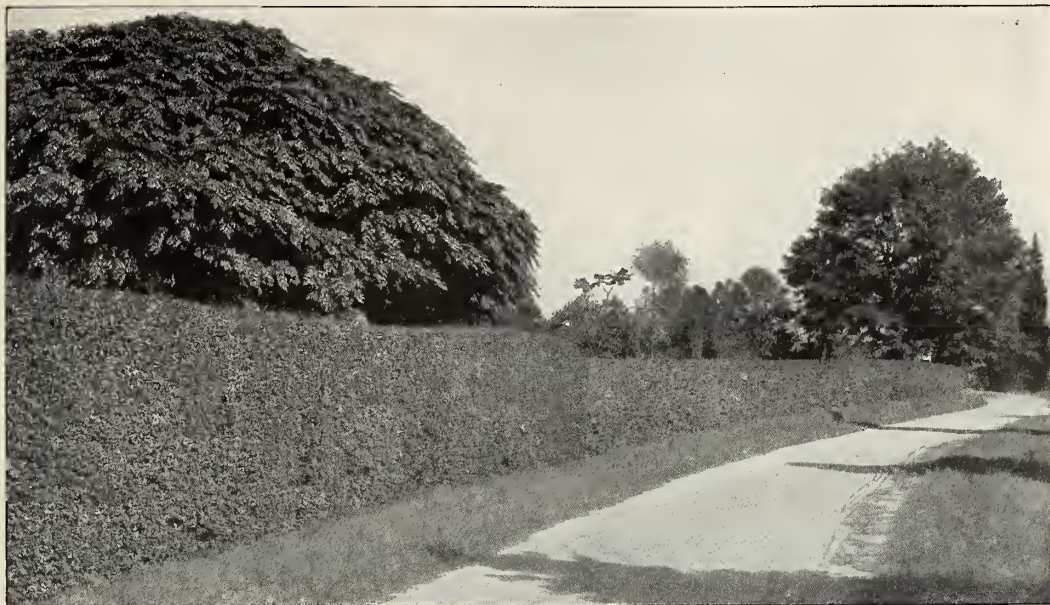
We take contracts for planting and caring for large orchards anywhere in the coast country.



Duncan Pomelo



Marsh Seedless Pomeles

Hedge of *Citrus trifoliata*

LEMONS

Though Lemon-culture in the Gulf Coast states, except southern Florida and southwestern Texas, cannot be undertaken commercially, yet it is worthy of consideration for home plantings.

Trees are vigorous growers and bloom and bear fruit all the year through. They make highly ornamental lawn plants, and thrive well if they are slightly protected in severe weather.

Ponderosa. Vigorous grower; bears exceedingly large fruits weighing two pounds; juicy, good quality, fine flavor, with very thin rind for the size of fruit. Generally bears the first year after planting. Excellent pot-plant.

Kenedy. Originated by John G. Kenedy, of Sarita, Texas. Fruit large, pointed at ends; skin somewhat leathery; very juicy, contains a high percentage of citric acid; keeping quality excellent. Tree strong, upright grower and comes into bearing at an early age.

Villa Franca. Variety extensively grown in California commercial Lemon-orchards. Medium size, rind smooth, thin and sweet; juicy, acid, very strong and fine quality. Tree vigorous, upright grower; very prolific; by some called Everbearing Lemon.

Prices of Lemon trees on <i>Citrus trifoliata</i> roots:	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 50	50 00

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

A shrub with green bark and numerous branches armed with strong, sharp thorns. Leaves bright green, trifoliated. Blooms in early spring, bearing white, fragrant flowers, resembling those of the orange, before the leaves come out. Fruit golden yellow, about the size of a walnut; quite attractive, but not edible.

The tree is remarkably hardy, enduring the winter as far north as New York, and does best on moist clay soil. Dense growth of branches with sharp thorns makes an impenetrable barrier against animals, even rabbits, thus making an ideal hedge-fence. Seeds are very valuable as the stock for orange trees.

Prices of <i>Citrus trifoliata</i> :	Per 100	1,000	10,000
8 to 12 inches.....	\$1 30	\$10 00	\$80 00
1 to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 00	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	20 00	



Ponderosa Lemon



Pecan Seedlings at Big Point, Mississippi

Nut Trees

PECANS

No other fruit or nut tree is growing in popularity so fast as are Pecans in the Southern States. It is considered by some people that Pecan trees do well only on low, wet ground; but the truth is they attain their perfection on well-drained, sandy loam, underlaid with clay, with good moisture.

Pecan trees should not be planted closer than 40 feet apart, and 50 to 60 feet is the right distance on rich soil. Since no profit from Pecan trees can be expected the first six or seven years after planting, and it will be ten to fifteen years before the whole ground is utilized by the trees, we strongly recommend the planting of Satsuma orange trees between them. Satsuma orange trees begin to bear in the third year, and give you enormous profits before ten years. Where the Satsuma orange trees cannot be grown, substitution with peach trees would be profitable.

While the Pecan trees can be transplanted as late as the first of March, if there is good moisture in the ground, they always do much better when planted in December and January. The size of the holes should be much larger than the roots, and where the subsoil is compact, blast the ground with dynamite. We have an instructive pamphlet on "Pecan-Culture" which will be mailed to any of our customers on request.

A great many Pecans of doubtful quality have been introduced lately, but we list only a few of the very best which we consider to be the best commercial varieties.

The first five varieties are illustrated in color on the front cover.

Delmas. Large, ovate; dark gray in color; shell medium thin; cracking quality good; earliest. Originated in Pascagoula, Miss.

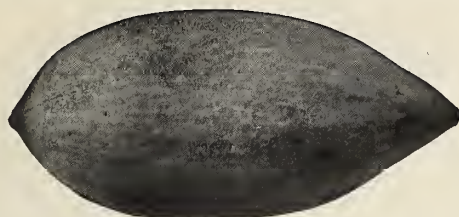
Pabst. Moderately large, cylindrical; soft, thin shell, parting well from the meat; percentage of meat very large, bright color, excellent quality.

Schley. Medium to large, oblong; light reddish brown; shell very thin; partition thin and soft; kernel full, plump; bright, yellowish brown; flavor rich, sweet; quality very best. Best all-round Pecan.

Stuart. Large, oblong; shell medium thick; cracking quality good; kernel full, bright yellow, excellent quality. Tree a very strong grower and heavy bearer.



Stuart Pecan Tree



Van Deman Pecan

PECANS, continued

Success. Size large, running about forty-two to the pound; oblong, tapering at the blunt apex; reddish brown; shell medium thick, cracking quality very good; kernel generally full and plump, yellow in color; quality very good, being one of the sweetest. The tree is a young and prolific bearer. One of the most promising new varieties.

Van Deman. Large to very large, pointed at both ends; reddish brown; shell medium thick; kernel full and plump; flavor and quality good. Tree vigorous, bears young and is very prolific.

Prices of budded or grafted Pecan trees:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 75	\$7 00	\$65 00
3 to 4 feet.....	90	8 50	80 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 10	10 00	90 00
5 to 7 feet.....	1 50	13 00	120 00
7 to 9 feet.....	2 00	16 00	

BUTTERNUTS

This lofty, spreading tree is one of our finest native nut trees, valued for its tropical appearance and beautiful wood, as well as for its nuts. Produces large, handsome, elongated nuts with rich, sweet, oily kernels; very nutritious. Cultivation increases the size of the nuts. The tree grows rapidly and yields large crops in a few years. At present the supply is insufficient for the demand of a single city market. There are large profits in butternut-growing. A small outlay will bring large returns as soon as the trees begin to bear. A most homeful tree, and should be planted near the house.

Prices of Butternut trees:

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00

FILBERTS (Hazelnuts)

In spite of the fact that American dealers are constantly clamoring for Filberts, and that they can be grown far easier than potatoes or wheat, the cultivation of Filberts has been almost entirely neglected. They are perfectly hardy, and will struggle along in spite of neglect, the little trees or bushes bearing early and abundantly. They respond quickly to intelligent care, and the nuts, as all know, are delicious. Every city and country home should have them.

Planting should be at a distance of 10 to 12 feet, and moderately rich soil is required. Pruning is of special importance if grown in tree form, although they bear abundantly, if permitted, in the natural form, which is that of a many-stemmed bush. The nuts should not be gathered until ripe, the condition indicated by the browning of the edges of the husk.

FILBERTS, continued

American. Bears excellent nuts and in great quantities; also very ornamental.

Prices of Filbert trees:

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00

JAPAN CHESTNUT

Tamba. Nuts very large, with from three to six in a bur; quality good, especially when cooked. Hardy and productive, bearing extremely young. Trees are of quick growth, forming beautiful heads. Foliage narrow, peach-like, deep-notched, dark green above and light beneath. Wood valuable for railroad ties and fence-posts.

Prices of Japan Chestnut trees, grafted:

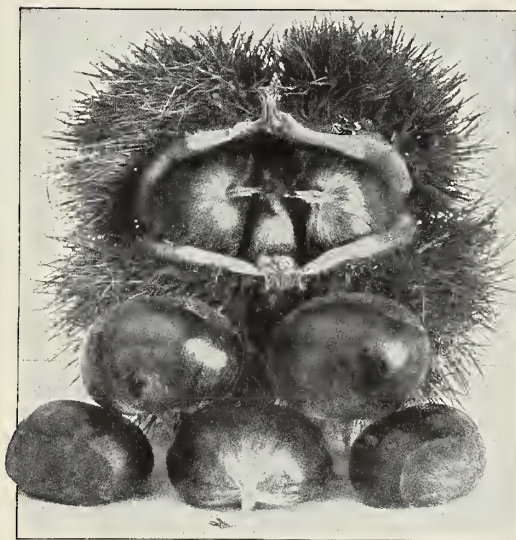
	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00

JAPAN WALNUT

The nuts are borne in clusters of about a dozen. The shell is not so thin as that of the English Walnut, but the meat can be extracted whole very easily. While the English Walnut does not live more than a few years in the lower South, the Japan Walnut seems quite at home in Gulf Coast states, and grows with great vigor, forming a handsome head with immense-sized leaves. Trees begin to bear when two or three years old, and oftentimes a seven-year-old tree produces one bushel of nuts. Very handsome shade trees, and are often used on the lawn with good effect.

Prices of Japan Walnut trees, grafted:

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00



Japan Chestnuts

Deciduous Fruits

APPLES

Apples are generally considered a northern fruit, and not enough attention has been paid to growing them in the South, where they do particularly well if proper attention is paid to the character of the soil and the varieties it is desired to grow. They thrive best on rolling lands in the higher altitudes and need a clay loam. Intercrops of vegetables or small fruits can be grown between the trees for several years. The following list embraces those varieties which grow to perfection in all parts of the South. See page 45 for spraying information.

Fall and Winter Apples

Alexander. Very large and beautiful, deep red or crimson; medium quality; very hardy and rather a light bearer. September and October.

Arkansas Black. A remarkably handsome crimson-black Apple; large, perfectly smooth, roundish flat, lightly dotted with white, the flesh is yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late. December to April.

Bellefleur, Yellow (Bellflower). Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, subacid. In use all winter; valuable. Moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis. Origin, Kentucky. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality. A profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but fine bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy. January to April.

Bismarck. Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; red on yellow ground; flesh yellow; quality good; extremely hardy and prolific and bears very young. November.



Delicious Apple

Black Ben Davis (Gano). Large; deep red, darkening to mahogany-color on sunny side; flesh yellow, fine-grained, tender, subacid. Tree healthy, hardy and a yearly bearer. January to April.

Delicious. Large; brilliant red; flesh is tender, fine-grained and delicious, as its name implies. Tree is vigorous and thrifty. A profitable commercial sort. October to February.

Grimes' Golden. Origin, Virginia. Fruit above medium, regular; surface rich golden yellow, sometimes with net-veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, compact, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, subacid; quality the best. A valuable early winter Apple. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading; a good early annual bearer. November to January.

Jonathan. Origin, New York. A delicious and strictly dessert Apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy spicy, aromatic. Tree vigorous and a regular, annual bearer. November to January.

Maiden Blush. Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high-flavored. An erect grower, and a good bearer. Valuable for market. One of the best-known Apples. September and October.

Mammoth Black Twig. A splendid, extra-large Apple; very dark red; flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, tender, subacid and mild in flavor. Tree is vigorous and thrifty in growth, and bears regular, full crops.

Newtown Pippin. One of the finest Apples, on account of its long-keeping and excellent qualities. Medium in size, round; yellow, with a faint blush; flesh yellowish, crisp, tender, fine-grained, juicy and sprightly. Tree medium in size and heavy bearer. November to April.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild, subacid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring; a tardy bearer. To afford fine fruit, tree must be kept thrifty by good cultivation. A fruit of the highest quality, and profitable for market.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine-grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Apple render it popular as an orchard variety.



Rome Beauty Apple

FALL AND WINTER APPLES, continued

Stayman's Winesap. It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. November to February.

Prices of Apple trees:

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$130 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	160 00
4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00	190 00

CHERRIES

There are few finer fruits than the Cherry. When planted in suitable localities it invariably yields good crops. The trees thrive in any well-drained soil. The Deming district is noted for the production of highly flavored Cherries. We list below three of the best varieties for home and market. They are all very thrifty, fast-growing and prolific varieties, and will prove a valuable addition to the orchard. The trees are handsome and are often used on the lawn. For black aphid, which so often covers the ends of the present season's growth and curls up the leaves, spray with kerosene emulsion. See page 45.

Baldwin. One of the best of the Morello type; very large, round, color dark yet almost transparent; stem quite large, medium in length; fruits usually in pairs; flesh subacid and very good. Tree bears early, is hardy and very productive. June.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich and excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking. Tree is a rather slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy.

Prices of Cherry trees:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00

FALL AND WINTER APPLES, continued

White Winter Pearmain. Rather large, conical, angular or ribbed; light yellowish green, with a brownish red cheek; stem short; flesh whitish, fine-grained, with a mild subacid, rich, fine flavor. Is one of the best and most productive winter Apples.

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth; bright straw-color when ripe; flesh nearly white, flavor rather acid, fine. Season July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the Southwest.

Horse. Large, yellow; flesh coarse, subacid. Fine for cooking and for market; very popular South. Tree vigorous and thrifty. August.

Red Astrachan. Origin, Russia. One of the finest of summer Apples. Fruit above medium, greenish yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid, good. Tree upright, vigorous and thrifty, an early and abundant bearer. A splendid Apple for home or commercial orchards. July.

Red June. Size medium, oblong, very red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, with a sprightly agreeable flavor; quite early and continues to ripen for four weeks, and will keep long after ripe for a summer Apple; profitable for market. The tree is a fine, erect grower, very hardy, bears young and abundantly. A valuable early Apple.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, roundish, slightly conical; pale yellow when fully mature; tender, juicy, sprightly, subacid; good. August.



Early Richmond Cherries



Magnolia Figs

ber, though they can be planted as late as March. Always plant healthy, one-year-old trees, free from root-knots. Celestial Figs should be planted about 17 feet apart, while 15 feet will be sufficient for Magnolia Figs. Cut back the top at about 4 to 6 inches from the ground. Let three or four shoots come from the crown, removing all the rest. At the end of the first season, cut back these shoots to about 2 feet, and then allow them to grow as they will, only removing the suckers. The booklet entitled "Fig-Culture" will be mailed to anyone upon request.

Brunswick. Fruit very large and regular in outline; dark violet; skin thin with firm texture for a Fig; flesh white just under the skin, shading to beautiful pink about the seed-cells; sweet, juicy and rich; quality excellent. Tree strong grower, reliable and very prolific, and if planted in fertile soil and given good care will mature perfect fruit the first season after planting.

Brown Turkey. Size medium to large; broadly pear-shaped, with short thick stalk; ribs few in number; coppery brown; flesh white, or slightly amber-colored, shading to pink about the seeds; flesh solid, excellent. This variety ranks with the Celeste in hardiness.

Calimyrna (Smyrna). The genuine commercial Smyrna Fig, as grown in Asia Minor. Large size, skin

Green Ischia. Medium size; skin light, transparent green when ripe; flesh whitish, shaded to rose-red center; sweet, melting, good quality. Tree is a strong, upright grower; very prolific.

Lemon. Fruit medium to large, flattened, faintly ribbed; light yellowish green; stem short, stout; flesh white, sweet, rather soft, quality fair to good. Tree is vigorous and prolific. July.

Magnolia. Large, ovate; yellow, with purplish brown flesh. Leaf deeply notched and similar to the Smyrna in many points. Very prolific and a young bearer. Ripens in July. Best commercial Fig for the southern Gulf Coast, being of good size and holding the shape of fruits well after preserving. Fortunes have been made by this Fig in southern Texas.

Mission or Black. The well-known California Black Fig. The tree is a very strong grower and a good fertilizer, bearing regular and very profuse crops of large, delicious fruit. The leading black variety for shipping and drying.

White Marseilles (White Genoa; White Naples). Medium to large; yellow; flesh white, good.

Prices of Fig trees:	Each	10	100	1,000
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00	\$60 00
2 to 3 feet.....	20	1 60	12 00	100 00
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	130 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 00	20 00	160 00

FIGS

No other fruit can be recommended so strongly as Figs, both for home use and commercial purpose, for the lower South. They thrive in almost any kind of soil, but grow best on rich, moist ground. On account of the poor keeping quality of the fruit, its shipment as fresh fruit is limited, but it is always accepted very well whenever marketed.

Thousands of acres have been planted in southern Texas for commercial canning, where the factories pay three cents per pound for as many Figs as one can deliver. The supply of preserved Figs is far shorter than the rapidly growing demand, and new canning factories are building as the acreage increases.

Figs bear the first year of planting, and large profits have been realized from orchards of three-year-old trees. We have planted over 20,000 Magnolia Fig trees for our own orchard, knowing the possibility of this great industry.

CULTURE: The ground should be cleared, plowed, disked and harrowed in the summer previous to planting. If possible, plant in velvet beans or cowpeas. The best time to set the Fig trees is in December.

lemon-yellow, pulp reddish amber; flavor and quality unsurpassed. For growing this variety successfully, it is necessary to have the aid of the Fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*). These minute insects dwell in the wild or Capri Figs, and convey the pollen to the edible Figs.

Celestial (Sugar Fig). Fruits small to medium; bluish yellow; stem short, stout. Flesh rosy, firm, juicy, very sweet and of excellent quality. Decidedly harder than any other varieties of Fig and a vigorous grower, attaining the height of 20 feet. Very best home and commercial variety. Mr. J. D. Clark of Pascagoula, Miss., sold \$300.00 worth Celestial Figs in one season, from his back yard of 100 feet square.



Celestial Fig

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

The popularity of the Japan Persimmon is steadily gaining year after year, and it will not be very long before this fruit will become one of the leading fruits in the cotton belt and lower South. Taste for this fruit has to be cultivated, but after one learns the real taste of Japanese Persimmons, he will always want more. Trees require little care and bear enormous crops at an early age. Astringency of some varieties can easily be removed in two to five days by placing the fruits in an airtight jar with a little alcohol in it, or displacing the air with carbon dioxide.

CULTURE: After the ground is prepared thoroughly, Japan Persimmon trees should be set about 12 to 18 feet apart. The tree can be transplanted any time while it is dormant, but when planted in December the best satisfaction will be obtained. Thorough and frequent cultivation should be the rule during the early portion of the season. Rest the ground in cowpeas or weeds after the first of July. Cucumbers, strawberries, beans, etc., may be planted between the tree rows to good advantage. The Persimmon tree requires much less care than orange trees and, when well-established, will prove most profitable.

Gosho. Sweet. Slightly oblate, large in size and of very fine appearance; skin deep red; flesh meaty, sweet; good quality. Season late.

Hachiya. Astringent. Very large, oblong; skin dark, bright red, with occasional dark spots at the apex; flesh deep orange-red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft or treated; seedless. In many ways this is the best of all the Japanese Persimmons, as well as the largest, and of very fine appearance. This variety is usually dried in Japan in the manner of Smyrna figs, and is of excellent quality. The tree is strong and thrifty in growth and bears most profusely and regularly. Season September.



Hachiya Persimmon



Tane-Nashi Persimmon

Hyakume. Sweet. Very large, about five ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Skin bright orange-red; keeps well. Flesh dark brown, sweet, crisp and meaty, not astringent. One of the best. The tree is a particularly strong grower and bears abundant and regular crops if given even the slightest care. Season latter part of September.

Okame. Sweet. Medium to large; round; deep red, with a beautiful bloom and a delicate, waxy, translucent surface; nearly always seedless; loses its astringency as soon as it begins to ripen, and is of splendid flavor. Good grower and bears well. Season first to last of September.

Tane-Nashi. Fruit large to very large, roundish conical, pointed, very smooth and symmetrical, $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches longitudinally; skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity; flesh yellow and seedless; quality best; ripens in October. Bears young and very prolifically. The fruit stands well for shipment, and is one of the most desirable market varieties, as it is of the finest quality and appearance, and always brings good prices.

Prices of Japan Persimmon trees:			
	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00



Budded Peach Trees at Mobile, Alabama (photographed June 19)

PEACHES

In its demand of soil and climatic conditions the Peach is not particular, doing well in any situation that will grow ordinary farm-crops. It is, however, keenly susceptible to a well-drained, sandy loam, and appreciates thorough cultivation and intelligent pruning.

Plow your ground as deep as you can before planting trees. One-year-old Peach trees should be pruned to a single stem and cut back to 2 to 2½ feet from the ground, immediately after planting. For the spraying of Peach trees, see page 45.

We have an exceedingly fine lot of Peach trees to offer for this fall and winter delivery, and guarantee that they will please you. They are all budded from trees of known bearing qualities.

The following is a condensed list of the very best varieties in this locality both for home and market use.

Arp Beauty. A Texas Peach of handsome appearance. One of the best early yellow Peaches of large size; flesh is yellow, juicy, rich and fine in quality. Semi-cling. Ripens the last of May. Fruit is excellent for shipping and is a valuable market variety.

Angel. Large, round; yellow, with red cheek where exposed, very attractive; flesh white, melting, juicy, sweet, of excellent quality and flavor. Hardy and bears young; blooms late. Freestone. June 20 to 30.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; white skin with red cheek; very showy; flesh firm and good quality. Freestone. Ripens first part of June.

Carman. Fruit large, resembles Elberta in shape; creamy white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy and of fine flavor. Freestone. Prolific bearer and profitable market variety. June 10 to 20.

Elberta. Very large; rich yellow with red cheek; juicy and good-flavored. One of the very best varieties in America for market or home use. This is considered by many growers the standard market variety on account of its large size and beautiful coloring. Always brings good prices. First of August.



Mayflower Peach

PEACHES, continued

Florida Gem. Seedling of Honey. Large, roundish oblong; highly colored and attractive; flesh yellow, red near seed, juicy, sweet, melting of, excellent quality; good grower. Freestone. June 1 to 10.

General Lee. Fruit very large; skin creamy white, shaded with red; flesh juicy, sweet and of fine flavor; quality best. Cling. July 5 to 15.

Gibbon's October. Medium to large; flesh very juicy, melting, sweet, and of excellent quality. As a rule, the late Peach in the extreme South has little value, but this is an exception. Season very late—September 25 to October 15.

Greensboro. Fruit large, nearly round; skin highly colored, bright red over yellow; flesh white, very juicy and of best quality. Originated in North Carolina, and is a seedling of Connet's Southern Early. With its large size, fine flavor and attractive appearance, it is bound to be the leading early Peach. Semi-cling. June 1.

Glen. Peen-to Honey cross. Fruit large, oval, pointed; yellow, dotted with red; flesh bright yellow, red near pit; juicy, sweet, of good quality. Excellent shipper. June 1 to 15.

Honey. Medium, oval; skin creamy; flesh yellowish white, with peculiar honeyed flavor; quality excellent. One of the very finest Peaches for this section. Freestone. June 1 to 20.

Imperial. Very large, oblong; greenish yellow; flesh white, juicy, melting, best quality. Freestone. June 25 to July 10.

Prices of Peach trees:

2 to 3 feet
3 to 4 feet
4 to 6 feet
Extra size

Mayflower. Fruit large; skin red and crimson all over; flesh bright yellow; melting, sweet, of excellent flavor. Good bearer and shipper. Its earliness, appearance and excellent quality, are strong points in its favor, and it is one of the most promising varieties. Freestone. Strong grower and heavy, young bearer. The earliest Peach known. May 10.

Pall's. Seedling of Honey. Medium to large; deep red with salmon dots; flesh white, sweet, fine-grained and of good flavor. Thrives very well in the Gulf Coast country. June 20 to July 1.

Triumph. Fruit large; skin yellow, red on exposed parts; flesh bright yellow and has very small pit; good quality and of excellent flavor. Tree strong grower, bears young and blooms late. June 1.

Victor. Originated in Texas. Medium to large; skin red; flesh juicy, of pleasant, subacid flavor. The tree is a vigorous, compact grower, and a heavy bearer. One of the earliest Peaches in market and has a great future. Semi-cling. May 10 to 15.

Waddell. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, with bright blush; flesh firm, sweet, juicy, melting and of fine flavor when fully ripe. A very good canning Peach. Freestone. June 10.

Waldo. Medium, round, oblong; light yellow, dark red on exposed parts; flesh yellow, juicy, melting and of excellent quality. Very good variety for the Gulf Coast, south. Ripens in southern Alabama May 20 to June 1.

Each	10	100	1,000
\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$80 00
20	1 50	13 00	110 00
25	2 00	16 00	140 00
30	2 50		



Belle of Georgia Peaches



Bartlett Pears

PEARS

There are two distinct sources of Pear trees cultivated in North America, viz., the European (*Pyrus communis*) and the Oriental (*Pyrus Sinensis*); the former thrives well in the northern United States and in New Mexico, Western Texas and California; but the humidity of the lower southern and interior basins causes blight to such an extent that it does not pay anyone in the Gulf Coast country to plant this family for commercial purpose.

A serious drawback to Pear-growing in the lower South is the Pear blight, which has greatly advanced the price of this fruit, so that when a crop of Pears is raised, it is paying one. What is known as the Sand Pear is absolutely immune to blight, and Kieffer is practically immune when properly handled. See page 45 for spraying information.

The Pear tree does best on clayey soil, but if grown in sandy soil, coarse manure or litter should be worked into the soil. Young trees should be given thorough cultivation for the first three years at least. The fertilizer used should contain but little nitrogen and should be rich in potash.

Those varieties marked with § are recommended for planting in New Mexico, in the El Paso section.

§**Anjou.** A large, fine Pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree very productive; one of the best. Oct. to Jan.

§**Bartlett.** Fruit medium, pyramidal; yellow, with a flush of color where exposed; flesh fine-grained, melting, juicy. Best standard eating Pear.

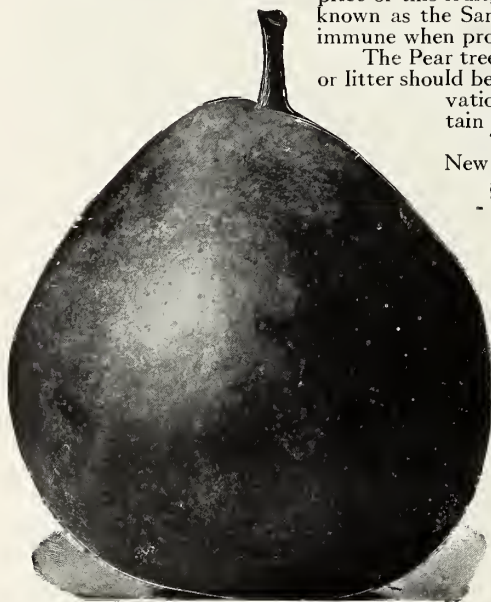
§**Clapp's Favorite.** A large, fine Pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots; flesh of fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy with a delicate flavor. Tree hardy and productive. Aug. and Sept.

Early Harvest. Large; golden yellow with bright red cheek; quality not the best, but grown extensively for market on account of its size and beauty. Ripens ahead of Bartlett.

Howell. Large; light waxen yellow, with a fine, red cheek; rich, sweet and melting, highly perfumed. Tree vigorous, hardy and bears abundantly. One of the very best. October.

Kieffer. Large, rather irregular shape; skin yellow with red cheek; flesh very juicy and of good quality, especially fine for preserving. Good bearer. October.

Le Conte. Large; skin smooth and pale yellow; quality fair; ripens about with Bartlett. Tree very vigorous and productive.



Sand Pear

PEARS, continued

Sand Pear. Fruit large; skin lemon-yellow; flesh sweet and juicy. Fair eating Pear and has no equal for preserving. The tree is a very rapid, vigorous, upright grower, attaining a height of 30 feet, and is very prolific. Leaves large, thick, glossy green. This is the only Pear we know of which is absolutely free from the attack of the Pear blight.

Prices of Pear trees:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 5 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00

Winter Nelis. Medium; yellow-green and russet; fine-grained, rich and delicious; one of the best winter Pears. Tree rather a slender grower, but very productive. December.

Wildcr. Medium to small; greenish yellow with a brownish red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant. Tree a vigorous grower and good bearer.

PLUMS

While pure Japanese Plums do not thrive well all along the Gulf Coast, the crosses of Japanese varieties and natives are prolific bearers and succeed well. The following are the best varieties for our locality. See page 45.

Abundance. One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is a very rapid grower, healthy, and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry-red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

Burbank. Medium to large; orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market Plum. Mid-June. Hardest and most prolific of the Japan Plums.

Excelsior. Medium to large, nearly round; deep purple, with heavy, light blush bloom; flesh yellow, firm, reddish near the pit; quality good. Ripens June 1. The most satisfactory Plum in the South.

Gonzales. A Japanese variety crossed with Wild Goose, originated in Texas. Fruit very large; red; good flavor; good shipper and good keeper. Tree strong, very productive. Should do well in all parts of Florida and Gulf Coast country.

Kelsey. Very large, often 8 to 9 inches in circumference, heart-shaped; greenish yellow, nearly covered with reddish purple; flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy. This is an exceptional Plum and usually sets heavy annual crops. Tender, and some years sun-scalds.

Red June. Medium to large; skin brilliant red, very showy; flesh pale yellow, firm and juicy, subacid, good quality. A vigorous, hardy grower. Ripens in June.

Satsuma. Large, roundish oval, with a short, blunt point; dark red, speckled with greenish dots; flesh very firm, blood-red, rather coarse but good. A good canning Plum. Season late and a long keeper.

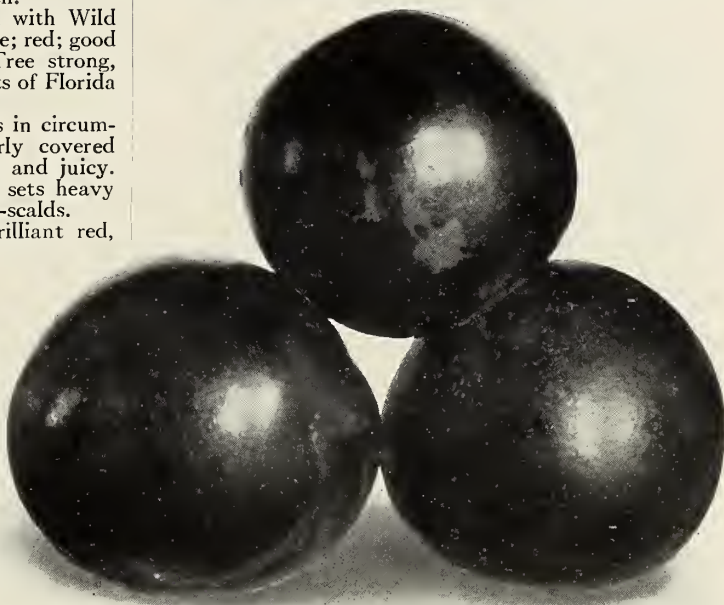
Stumpe, or Howe. Originated in Putnam County, in Mrs. Stumpe's yard. Bears heavy annual crops of medium to large fruit, which ripens early in May, being the earliest to ripen in the lower South. This Plum, a cross between the Japanese and our native types, has the hardiness and prolificness of our native fruit, combined with the size and flavor of the Japanese varieties. Color a rich, dark red, over-

spread with bluish purple bloom; flesh is firm, rich and juicy. A Plum that can be depended upon to give you a crop when others fail.

Terrell. Large, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter, nearly round; reddish yellow; flesh greenish yellow, meaty and of fine flavor. One of the best for the Gulf Coast.

Wickson. Large, heart-shaped; deep maroon-red; flesh very firm, yellow, subacid, rich and good; a good shipping Plum. In some localities a shy bearer.

Wild Goose. Medium to large, roundish oblong; skin light red and shining, making it an attractive market Plum; flesh yellow, pulpy and sweet; very popular, but a poor fertilizer, and should be planted with other trees with abundant pollen.



Gonzales Plums

Prices of Plum trees:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$18 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50	22 00
4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 00	26 00



Grapes in Vineyard

GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it will bear its handsome foliage and its clusters of luscious fruit.

Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or February, while the vines are entirely dormant.

Spraying should not be neglected in growing the Grape, for without it, it will be impossible to grow satisfactory fruit no matter how strong the vines may be. Use bordeaux mixture just as soon as the buds begin to swell, and again after the laterals attain a length of 3 or 4 inches. See page 45.

Catawba. Well known as the great wine Grape of Ohio, Kentucky and other states. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a copper-red color; two weeks later than Isabella.

Champion. Bunches and berries medium, round blue-black; vine healthy and vigorous. Very early. Best bearer in Mobile district.

Concord. Blue-black; large bunches; skin thin; flesh sweet, pulpy; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. July.

Delaware. Bunches medium, berry small; skin red or pink; unsurpassed for table and white wine. July.

Diamond. A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth; pulp tender, juicy, nearly transparent, with few seeds; quality best, rich, sprightly and sweet. Ripens a few days before Concord.

Ives. Strong grower; very productive; stands shipping well; bunch large; berries large, black, pulpy, sweet, of good quality. A popular wine Grape. Quality much better in the South than in the North. June.



Diamond Grapes

GRAPES, continued

Moore's Early. Bunch large; berry round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine hardy, has been exposed to a temperature of 20 degrees below zero without injury; entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, maturing, as it does, twenty days before Concord.

Niagara. Amber-white; bunch and berry large, handsome. One of the best commercial Grapes in the South.

Scuppernong. Vine is a very vigorous grower and free from all diseases. Bunches composed of eight to ten very large berries; bronze-color when ripe; quality excellent. August and September.

Prices of Grape-vines:

	Each	10	100
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 20	\$10 00
2-year.....	20	1 60	14 00
3-year.....	25	2 00	16 00

QUINCE

Tree grows in bush form, and does best on clay soil. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the tree should be sprayed with bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying if necessary. The Quince is desirable for sauces and preserving, and forms a valuable adjunct to the garden.

Chinese. A most extraordinary fruit. Oblong and of immense size, often weighing from 2 to 2½ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarse in texture, but very crisp and tender, of excellent flavor and juicy, fine for cooking, and makes excellent jelly and preserves.

Meeche's Prolific. Large, round; bright yellow; flesh crisp and tender; excellent for preserves. Ripens early. The tree is a rapid, vigorous grower, of handsome shape and foliage, and bears regular heavy crops of fruit.

Prices of Quince trees:

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	30	2 50



Niagara Grape



Our Sample Nursery, City of Mobile, Alabama



HIMALAYA BLACKBERRY

Berry Plants

GIANT HIMALAYA BERRY

This wonderful Berry originally came from the cold Himalaya Mountains, and is perfectly hardy. It grows like a grape-vine, making a growth of 25 to 40 feet in a year, and can be trained to a trellis of any kind. It looks handsome on an arbor in the garden, back yard or on the lawn, forming a great bush or weeping tree that is a beautiful sight when in bloom, with its shell-pink blossoms.

It begins to fruit in July and continues to produce fruit until October, the plants growing larger and producing more fruits each year. The fruit is large, black in color, almost coreless, and unsurpassed for eating picked fresh from the vines, or cooked, canned or preserved in any form. Fruit was shipped a thousand miles the past year and arrived in perfect condition. Plants do well in hot, dry sections of the South and West, and are making wonderful records in the Middle, Northern and Eastern States.

Prices of Himalaya Berry: 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

STRAWBERRIES

The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field- or garden-crops. The ground should be well prepared by trenching or plowing, and be properly enriched as for any garden-crops. Strong, healthy plants, specially grown for planting purposes, are the first requisite for profitable Strawberry-growing to

start with. Our plants are of pure strain and well grown for planting purposes. We list only three varieties, but these we can recommend most heartily for size and quality.

Arona. Fruit very large, roundish, conical, rarely misshapen; glossy red; of excellent quality and produced in great abundance. One of the most profitable late Strawberries grown.

Klondike. Large; fine color; flesh moderately firm and of excellent quality. One of the early Straw-

berries, being a good shipper and commands fancy prices on market; one of the best and most profitable commercial varieties.

Lady Thompson. Large; well colored and handsome; very good quality; well known for its great vigor and productiveness.

Prices of Strawberries: 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Picking Lady Thompson Strawberries

Miscellaneous Fruits

FEIJOA (*Feijoa Sellowiana*)

This new fruit is a native of South America, and was introduced to this country a few years ago, receiving a very gratifying reception. In southern France it is considered one of the most promising fruits. Though closely allied to the guava, all who have eaten the fruit prefer it to any guavas known. The delicious flavor of the pulp is rivaled by its strong and agreeable aroma, both taste and color reminding one of the pineapple and banana combined.

Those who have experimented with curing the fruit believe that it will eventually lead all others as a candied or crystallized confection, as well as standing preëminent among our fresh fruits.

It ultimately grows to a height of about 8 feet, a rounded, compact shrub, with glossy green leaves, having the under surface thickly covered with a whitish woolly growth. The flowers are large and showy, silvery white, with crimson stamens and golden yellow anthers, making the whole bush unusually attractive.

The plants are quite hardy, withstanding successfully a temperature of 5 or 6 degrees above zero. Fruit ripens from November to January, and keeps well. We offer a limited number of two-year-old plants which are ready to bear the first year.

Prices of Feijoa plants:	Each	10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
1 to 2 feet.....	40	3 00
Special-size plants.....	60	5 00

LOQUAT (*Eriobotrya Japonica*)

The Loquat tree is a dwarf, compact grower, with large, dark, rough leaves; the young shoots are woolly. Fruit about the size of a walnut, bright yellow, borne in bunches of ten to fifty, subacid and of delightful flavor; makes excellent jelly. Trees bloom in winter, and the



Pomegranate



Fruits of Feijoa (*Feijoa Sellowiana*)

LOQUAT, continued

flowers are borne in spikes. While the tree is quite hardy all along the Gulf Coast, the fruit can be expected only once in a few years, except in the extreme South.

Prices of Loquat trees:	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 50

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing. A good, large berry, more acid than the Hicks; blooms very early in the spring and sometimes gets killed by the cold. Tree very strong, upright grower; foliage very ornamental.

Hicks' Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit is produced during four months.

Russian. A favorite variety with many planters. Trees bear while very young. Entirely hardy for planting in all parts of the South.

Prices of Mulberry trees:	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00
4 to 5 feet.....	30	3 00	20 00

POMEGRANATES

Highly ornamental shrubs, with fine, light green foliage and numerous, brilliant scarlet flowers. The fruit is used in making jelly, marmalades and acid drinks.

Purple-seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Fruit large; rind thin, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson or wine-color; sprightly, vinous and of the best quality.

Sweet. Very large; rusty color; flesh very sweet and of excellent quality. A desirable sort for home and markets.

Prices of Pomegranates:	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50

Cone-Bearing Evergreens

Evergreen trees are the foundation of landscape gardening; their deep green foliage making a strong background for the brilliant colors of the summer. Carrying their richly colored leaves through the winter, when the deciduous trees and shrubs are leafless, the wintery aspect of our surroundings is wonderfully brightened by their generous use. This group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation. They are majestic as individuals and strikingly effective in masses.

Some of them, especially Japanese Cedars, make splendid hedges. In planting for hedges, they should be planted about 5 feet apart.

We pay especial attention to growing evergreens, by giving them plenty of room in the nursery rows, and by transplanting time and again to insure the plants against loss when placed in their permanent locations.

ARBORVITAE (*Biota*)

This genus includes beautiful evergreen shrubs of compact, symmetrical growth; indispensable for landscape gardening, especially formal gardens. Our plants are transplanted three to five times in order to have perfect root-systems, and are grown with ample room in the rows, forming perfect specimens.

Golden (*Biota aurea nana*). A beautiful evergreen shrub, with exceedingly compact, well-rounded head; handsome, greenish golden foliage. Indispensable for formal gardens, and also one of the best pot- and tub-plants for porch or house decoration.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches	\$0 40	\$3 50
18 to 24 inches	50	4 50
2 to 3 feet	75	6 50
3 to 4 feet	1 00	9 00

Oriental (*B. orientalis*). A low, bushy tree of columnar or pyramidal habit, native of Asia. Foliage bright green in summer, assuming tones of bronze and brown in winter. Very useful as garden plants and, in tubs or vases, as porch plants. Very hardy and beautiful.



Golden Arborvitae



Indian Cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*)

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet	75	6 00

Pyramidal (*B. pyramidalis*). Erect, symmetrical growth, close and compact; grows to a considerable height and makes a most pleasing effect.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet	1 00	8 00

Rosedale. (Rosedale Hybrid.) Of very compact growth with a symmetrical, rounded head; foliage fine and feathery, dark, bluish green and very handsome. Rapid grower while young. Originated in Southern Texas and is very desirable for the South.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches	\$0 40	\$3 50
18 to 24 inches	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet	1 00	9 00

INDIAN CEDAR (*Cedrus Deodara*)

A majestic tree of pyramidal outline from the Himalaya Mountains. In the Southern States and California, it is very satisfactory. Leaves in tufts or fascicles, bluish green. Cones reddish brown. A magnificent lawn tree.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet	\$0 50	\$4 00
2 to 3 feet	75	6 00
3 to 4 feet	1 50	10 00

CHINESE PINE

(*Cunninghamia Sinensis*)

A tree of medium size, with spreading branches disposed more or less in distinct whorls. Native of China. Leaves 1 to 2 inches long, pale, lustrous green. Cones about an inch in diameter, persisting on the branches for several years. A distinct and interesting evergreen, which thrives with great vigor in the Southern States, and adapts itself most comfortably to conditions. We have a limited number of specimen plants which will give immediate effect.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 feet (specimen trees).....	1 50	10 00

JAPANESE CEDAR

(*Cryptomeria Japonica elegans*)

Native of Japan. A stately tree, with branches nearly horizontal, drooping at the tips, clothed with bright green foliage, which changes in autumn to a bronzy crimson hue. Young and thrifty plants possess remarkable grace and beauty. The wood of this tree is considered in Japan as one of the most valuable. Succeeds well on deep, well-drained, moist soil.

We imported a large quantity of this superb tree from Japan two years ago, and are glad to announce that it is perfectly at home in Gulf Coast states. The remarkable growth it has made in this short period of time is the subject of wonder and admiration of beholders. We strongly recommend this tree for the lawn and as windbreaks or hedges.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet....	\$0 45	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 feet....	55	5 00	40 00
4 to 5 ft. (superb trees).	75	6 50	

JAPANESE CYPRESS. See Retinospora.

JUNIPER

We list those Junipers which do well in southern climatic and soil conditions. This group includes very desirable evergreens for gardens, in which no other trees or plants can take their places. For clothing banks the Creeping Juniper is invaluable, as it grows in the hottest sunshine, while the Irish, with its trim outline, is ideal for formal gardens and places where little room is at command.

JUNIPER, continued

Creeping Juniper (*Juniperus nana*). A depressed or prostrate shrub of remarkable beauty. Foliage grayish green, densely disposed. Most beautiful as a ground-cover or carpet, either under the shade of evergreen trees or exposed to full sun. Grand effects from the mat-like plants can be secured. Indispensable in rock-gardens where evergreens are used.

	Each	10
1-year.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2-year.....	50	4 50
3-year.....	75	6 50

Irish Juniper (*J. communis Hibernica*). A slender, columnar form, with numerous, upright branches very closely appressed. Very formal in outline and invaluable in Italian gardens and where architectural features are desired. Foliage glaucous green, turning to brownish bronze in the winter.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 50
3 to 4 feet.....	85	7 00

Red Cedar (*J. Virginiana*). A tall tree of great beauty and hardiness, occurring from Canada to the Rockies, southward to the Gulf states. Of variable habit, but usually much branched and densely clothed with green or bronze-green foliage. From this tree the spicy, fragrant pencil-wood is obtained.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 00
4 to 5 feet.....	2 50	20 00

RETINOSPORA

Japanese Cypress (*Retinospora plumosa*). Of conical outline, with light green, feathery foliage. It stands shearing well, and, if frequently pruned, becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups and beds or for vases and window-boxes.

Golden Japanese Cypress (*R. plumosa aurea*). The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles the Plumosa. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like, golden foliage is particularly bright in spring. It remains a deep yellow, even through the winter. When pruned, it becomes symmetrical and regular. It is low-branched, and the golden yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrast. A vigorous grower, unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns and equally appropriate for larger areas.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	9 00
3 to 4 feet.....	1 50	12 00



Irish Juniper



Avenue of American Elms

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Nothing can improve the appearance of the homestead better and more cheaply than a few Shade Trees, no matter whether it is in city or in the country. In the plains country of Texas and New Mexico, the planting of windbreaks of Camphor, Box Elder, Poplar, Sycamore and other trees is of the utmost importance for the success of fruit-growing.

To insure successful results, the ground should be properly prepared previous to planting, enriching the soil, if necessary, with well-decayed manure. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider in diameter than the spread of the roots and a foot or two deeper than the length. This extra depth should be filled with a mixture of well-decayed manure and top-soil, on which the roots should be spread out in a natural position. In filling, pay special attention that no holes are left, and the soil is firmly pressed. Four or 5 inches of mulching around the trees, with well-decomposed stable manure, will be of great benefit to them.

All our trees have been grown in nursery rows, with plenty of room for perfect development of tops, and transplanted several times to insure against loss. They are vastly superior to trees grown in the woods, with very poor root-systems and slender tops.

Prices of all Shade and Ornamental Trees, except where noted:

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00	26 00
4 to 5 feet.....	45	4 00	35 00
5 to 7 feet.....	75	6 50	55 00

Write for prices on larger trees.

ASH

American White (*Fraxinus alba*). This grand native tree is quick in growth, with massive trunk and broad, spreading limbs, with handsome, compound, shining foliage which persists late in the fall and turns to shades of yellow and purple. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting.

ACER. See Maples and Box Elder

BOX ELDER

Ash-leaved Maple (*Acer Negundo*). A rapid-growing tree with wide-spreading branches, occurring from New England to Florida, and westward to the Rocky Mountains. Twigs pale green and shining, or sometimes purple with a glaucous bloom. Leaves compound, with three to five leaflets, bright green, paler beneath, turning yellow in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental and for windbreaks and timber.

CAMPHOR TREE

There is no other tree we can recommend so highly as Camphor Trees for shade, windbreak, hedge and avenue plantings. The tree is a strong grower, with a compact head, attaining the gigantic size of 100 feet or more. Foliage bright, clean and evergreen. Its longevity appeals to everyone. There are in Japan many trees connected with the traditions of centuries and associated with literature. The tree can be pruned in any desired shape. For hedge-planting, the trees should be set 2 feet apart in the rows.

The Camphor gum is produced in Japan by the distillation of the leaf, branch, trunk and root, thus killing the entire tree; but the Department of Agriculture has succeeded in producing the gum from only leaves and small branches, which are sheared by machine twice or oftener annually. In Satsuma, Florida, one company is planting 3,000 acres in Camphor Trees for producing the gum in commercial quantities, and many other large plantings are on the way.

The tree is very hardy throughout the Gulf Coast country, and is not affected by any known insect or disease. For best results the trees have to be pruned very severely when transplanting.

Prices of Camphor trees:	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00	

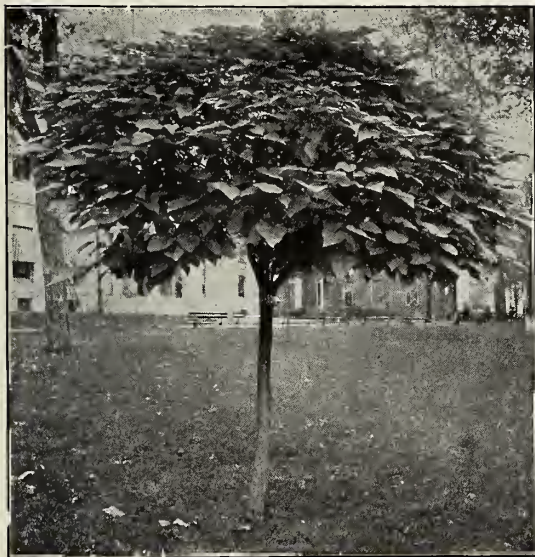


Row of Camphor Trees

CATALPA

Umbrella (*Catalpa Bungei*). Grafted on stems 4 to 6 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green. One of the most unique trees, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. The straight stem and round top are distinctive, and formal gardens cannot be complete without this tree.

	Each	10
2-year head.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
3-year head.....	2 00	16 00



Umbrella Catalpa (*Catalpa Bungei*)

CATALPA, continued

Western (*Catalpa speciosa*). A very rapid-growing, large-leaved tree; makes an excellent shade in a short time; broad-spreading branches; has delicate flowers born in large clusters. Very desirable timber and, in some sections, many trees are planted to be utilized for fence-posts and railroad ties.

CELTIS. See Hackberry

DOGWOOD

White-flowering (*Cornus florida*). A small, bushy tree, with spreading top; leaves oval, bright green, turning red in fall. Flowers expand in spring, with large, white, petal-like bracts before the leaves appear. The fruit is scarlet in color, ripening in fall. Indispensable for lawn or landscape. See page 28.

Panicle (*Cornus paniculata*). See under the head of Flowering Shrubs, page 33.

ELM

American (*Ulmus Americana*). Pride of the American forest. A stately tree, combining grace of habit and beauty of outline. Leaves oblong, sharply serrate, beautiful pale green in spring, turning deep rich green at maturity and yellow in fall.

Cork (*Ulmus racemosa*). One of the Elms best adapted to the South, reaching a height of upward of 100 feet, with oblong, rounded top. The branches are provided with corky wings and clothed with dark green leaves. A valuable shade tree.

HACKBERRY

American Nettle Tree (*Celtis occidentalis*). A rare, native tree, with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally, and thick, rough bark; apple-like foliage but more pointed and a bright, shiny green. A very desirable tree for street planting, enduring heat, cold and drought very well.



Avenue of Horse-Chestnut Trees

HORSE-CHESTNUT

White-flowering (*Æsculus Hippocastanum*). Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In April, quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage.

JAPAN YEW

(*Podocarpus Chinensis*)

A handsome evergreen of medium size. Can be clipped and makes a nice hedge. Leaves dark green, narrow, about the size of weeping willow, but very thick, somewhat whitened beneath. Indispensable in Japanese gardens; bears curious, brilliant red berries, which are very handsome and persist for a long time.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
18 to 24 inches.....	45	4 00

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE

(*Sterculia platanifolia*)

A rapid-growing, medium-sized tree, with round-topped head. Native of Japan and China. Leaves bright green, three- to five-lobed, over a foot in diameter and borne on long, tough petioles. Flowers in terminal panicles, dull red and scarlet. Fruits, with the seeds attached to the margin of carpels, are very curious. Chiefly characterized by the bright green bark of the trunk and branches, which, with the large foliage, gives it a tropical appearance. Planted with other trees it gives a pleasing variety, and as a lawn specimen is distinctively handsome and effective.

Prices of Japanese Varnish trees:	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	55	5 00

PRIVET

Japan (*Ligustrum Japonica*). Native of Japan. A rapid-growing tree, attaining gigantic size in warm countries. The first trees from Japan to western Mexico are now 120 feet across the top. It can be trained from a straight stem for single specimens, or planted in mass and left bushy for screen or hedge. Leaves thick, dark, lustrous green. Blooms in spring, the white, fragrant flowers disposed in loose panicles. The berries are purplish black. Quite hardy through the Gulf Coast states.

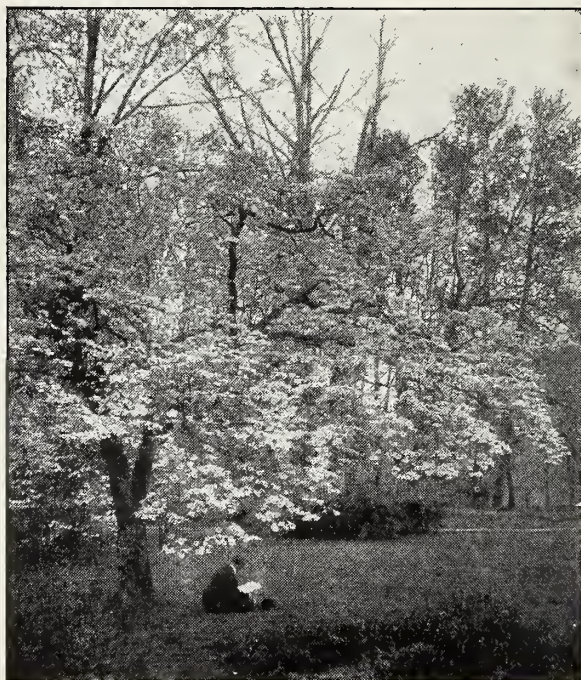
	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	45	4 00

LIQUIDAMBAR. See Sweet Gum.

LIRIODENDRON. See Tulip.

LOCUST

Black (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). Tree grows to a height of 80 feet, with pretty, compound leaves; flowers white and fragrant, resembling wistaria; fruit is a broad, brown, many-seeded pod or legume. Blooms in the South in April. Wood is very lasting and adapted to many uses, such as fence-posts, railroad ties, and the like.



White-flowering Dogwood (see page 27)



Flower of Magnolia

MAGNOLIA

Large-leaved, or Bull Bay (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Rather slow in growth, but the most magnificent evergreen in the South, attaining immense size. Flowers beautiful, waxy white, very large, produced two or three months in spring. Leaves oblong or ovate, 3 to 4 inches long, thick and firm, bright green and glossy on the upper surface; the seed is scarlet. Makes a most beautiful lawn or avenue tree. We have a limited number of large trees which will give immediate effect. Write for prices.

Sweet Bay (*M. glauca*). The native Sweet Bay of our swamps, whose fragrant white flowers in May and June are much admired. Its glossy, laurel-like leaves remain green all winter in the South.

Soulange's (*M. Soulangeana*). Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Blooms in March. One of the best Magnolias.

Prices of *Magnolia grandiflora*, *M. glauca* and *M. Soulangeana*.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50

Write for prices of larger-sized specimens

Umbrella Tree (*M. tripetala*). Of medium size with immense leaves, and white flowers nearly 6 inches across. Flowers in June. Entirely hardy and vigorous.

MAPLE

Silver (*Acer dasycarpum*). A rapid-growing tree of large size, irregular, rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree; attains about the same height or taller than Norway Maple.

MELIA. See Texas Umbrella Tree

MULBERRY

Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamenting lawn or cemetery. The foliage is beautiful and the tree is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; will withstand the cold of the North and the heat of the South. In every way a most desirable tree. See p. 30.

	Each	10
2-year head.....	\$1 50	\$12 00
3-year head.....	2 00	16 00

OAK

Willow (*Quercus phellos*). A rapid-growing tree of 50 feet, sometimes 80 feet, with rather slender branches, forming a conical, round-topped head; leaves oblong, bright green and glossy above. Distinctively different from other Oaks and fine for driveways.

Live (*Q. Virginiana*). Tree to 50 feet, with almost horizontal limbs, forming a wide-spreading head; leaves elliptical or oblong, usually entire, dark green and glossy above, whitish beneath, 1 to 3 inches long. One of the most beautiful American Oaks, and does especially well in the southern part of the United States.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00
4 to 5 feet.....	75	6 00



Magnolia Soulangeana

PECAN

Not considering the enormous income from the nuts, the tree itself is the grandest shade tree in the South. For those who do not care to undertake Pecan nut-growing for profit, but to plant the trees for shade, we quote seedling Pecans grown from the best nuts obtainable. Write for special prices.

PLATANUS. See Sycamore

POPLAR

Carolina (*Populus Caroliniensis*). Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green; valuable for street planting on account of its rapid growth. Its leaves twist and turn with the slightest breeze, and their rustling is a grateful sound on a hot day.

Cottonwood (*P. deltoides*). A rapid-growing, much-branched tree, attaining considerable size. Large, triangular, bright green foliage, borne on flattened petioles, and moving in the slightest breeze, making the tree very attractive; the flowers disposed in pendulous catkins in early spring, before the leaves come out, are quite showy. Very desirable trees where quick shade is wanted and highly recommended for the windbreaks.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry (see page 29)

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Attains a height of 100 to 150 feet; well known for its select, rapid growth and tall, spiry form; an indispensable tree for landscape gardening to break the monotony of most other trees.

	Each	10
3 to 4 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
4 to 5 feet.....	35	3 00
5 to 6 feet.....	45	4 00
6 to 7 feet.....	75	5 00

QUERCUS. See Oak

SALISBURIA

(Ginkgo. Maidenhair Tree)

Very effective for lawns; foliage fern-like, yellowish green, marked with delicate, hair-like lines. The fruits, which mature in the fall, have a sweetish, resinous taste.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	10 00

SALIX. See Willow

SALT CEDAR

(*Tamarix Japonica*)

Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; the most charmingly unique tree imaginable. This is the only tree worthy of planting on the coast where the salt conditions exist. Will grow away from salt water and in high altitudes, and in quite cold climates.



Avenue of Salisburia Trees



Tulip Tree and Flower

TALLOW TREE

Chinese (*Sapium sebiferum*). A very charming tree of medium size, with ovate, acuminate, long-petioled leaves, which are fresh green, turning to red and scarlet in fall. Seeds covered with a waxy coating, which is used in its native land, eastern Asia, for making candles. Now cultivated in many warm regions. Naturalized in the southern United States. One of the most desirable avenue and shade trees, as it grows with fair rapidity, and its brilliant autumn coloring is very effective.

TAMARIX. See Salt Cedar

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)

A magnificent, native tree with broad, glossy, four-lobed leaves. Flowers tulip-like, greenish yellow blotched with orange. This tree is justly ranked among the most ornamental for lawn or avenue planting. Rather difficult to transplant except in small plants. Grows best in deep, rich soil.

ULMUS. See Elm

WILLOW

Weeping (*Salix Babylonica*). The well-known, common Weeping Willow; makes a large tree covered with drooping branches. Indispensable for planting near the water, or for screens. One of the first trees to show signs of returning spring.

SWEET GUM

(*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

A rapid-growing, picturesque tree, with a pyramidal head. Has corky branches and leaves of starry aspect, five to seven-lobed, with pointed, serrate divisions; bright green, turning into brilliant shades of red and crimson in fall. Thrives in almost any ground, but grows best in moist, rich soil.

STERCULIA. See Japanese Varnish Tree

SYCAMORE (*Platanus*)

A fast-growing tree with handsome, bright green broad foliage and white or gray bark. Grows very lofty, with a broad top.

TEXAS or CHINA UMBRELLA

(*Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis*)

A rapid-growing tree, with a dense, spreading, umbrella-like head. Leaves compound, coarsely serrate, deciduous, bright green in summer turning yellow in fall. Makes the most dense shade. Flowers in large, graceful panicles, purple and fragrant; berries yellow, translucent. A desirable shade tree.



Weeping Willow



The Old-fashioned Lilac (see page 34)

Flowering Shrubs

Nothing adds more charm and beauty to the home grounds than well-placed masses of shrubbery. The charm of the shrubs will be doubled by the selection of varieties and judicious planting. The shrubs should not be planted singly. The mass-planting on the borders of the drive, the walk, or the edge of lawn, will give a superb effect. They can also be used to hide unsightly objects, or to break the hard outlines of foundation walls, to great advantage. There are many instances where a few well-placed shrubs increased the value of the property considerably and facilitated its sale.

All the following shrubs should be pruned quite severely after the crop of flowers is over. Heavy manuring, both at the time of planting and as a mulch is necessary for the highest success.

All our shrubs are propagated from desirable specimens, carefully grown, and the plants are vigorous and healthy.



Camellia Japonica (see page 33)

ALTHEA

Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus Syriacus*). A rapid-growing shrub of medium size with upright, spreading top. Leaves bright green, three-lobed, deciduous. Large, handsome flowers of many different colors are produced in late summer through a long period. Thrives on almost any soil and is a fine border plant.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00	30 00
4 to 5 feet	60	5 00	

AZALEA INDICA

One of the handsomest of all flowering shrubs for the South, with great masses of brilliant single flowers in all shades of salmon-pink, pure white, scarlet and crimson, variously striped and variegated. They are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but give the best result when planted in a somewhat shady situation, where they are protected from the hot afternoon sun of summer. The best soil is one containing an abundance of leaf-mold and some peat. The plant should be kept well mulched with rotten leaves. Azaleas are always desirable, either for massing or as single specimens in the open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or houses.

Prices of Azalea Indica.

	Each	10
6 to 8 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
8 to 12 inches.....	45	4 00
12 to 15 inches.....	55	5 00
15 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 25	10 00

BARBERRY. See under Hedge Plants.

CAMELLIA

Japonica. Compact shrub, with shining, dark green foliage and beautiful waxy flowers of various colors, from pure white to shades of pink, red and crimson, plain, striped and mottled. Thrives best in fertile moist soil, in partial shade. While this old favorite does not do very well in the dry climate of southern Texas, it comes to perfection in southern Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. Last year, the demand for "Japonicas" was so great that we could not fill many orders, but this year we have a splendid supply of all the different sizes, as well as a limited number of specimen plant with a good many flower-buds. See p. 32.

Sasanqua. Shrub of loose, straggling habit, with the branches pubescent when young; leaves elliptical, bluntly pointed at the apex, shining dark green and hairy on the midrib above. Flowers similar to Japonica, 1½ to 2 inches, white, red and variegated. Thrives best on moist soil and in partial shade.

Prices of both varieties of Camellia.	Each	10
12 to 15 inches.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
15 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00
18 to 24 inches.....	1 00	9 00
2 to 3 feet, with flower-buds.....	2 00	

CAPE JASMINE (*Gardenia jasminoides*)

This beautiful flowering shrub is again becoming very popular. The double, wax-like flowers, which are exquisitely fragrant, are greatly in demand for button-hole bouquets. In southern Texas a good many acres are devoted to the production of cut-flowers for commercial purposes.

	Each	10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 18 inches.....	45	4 00
18 to 24 inches.....	55	5 00

CRAPE MYRTLE(*Lagerstroemia Indica*)

Hardy, deciduous shrub of 10 to 20 feet, inseparably associated with southern gardens. Chiefly characterized by its smooth brown trunk, which sheds the bark each year. Leaves ovate, small, bright green; crinkled flowers are produced in immense panicles for a period of two or three months. Pink, white and purple.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
18 to 24 inches.....	45	4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	55	5 00

DEUTZIA

Crenata, Pride of Rochester. Produces large, double, white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom; very showy.

	Each	10	100
2-year.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3-year.....	40	3 50	30 00

DOGWOOD

Panicle (*Cornus paniculata*). A handsome, free-flowering shrub, with gray branches. Grows naturally from Maine and Minnesota, southward to North Carolina and Nebraska. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. Flowers white, in short, panicle-like clusters. Fruit white, borne on deep red stems. Grows 6 to 10 feet tall.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 45	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00

ELAEAGNUS LONGIPES

The foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. The blossoms are very abundant, pale yellow in color, hanging in wreaths along the branches in May and are followed by fruits as plentiful. The fruits are beautifully sprinkled with silver dots and make fine preserves.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

FLOWERING PLUM(*Prunus triloba*)

A beautiful shrub, with slender branches densely clothed with elegant, double, rosy flowers in early summer.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00



Japanese Bush Honeysuckle (see page 34)



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

FLOWERING POMEGRANATE

Very attractive flowering shrub of medium size. Beautiful flowers of white, pink, red and variegated, produced in great profusion all summer. Perfectly hardy in the South.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

GARDENIA. See Cape Jasmine

HONEYSUCKLE

Japanese Bush (*Lonicera Morrowii*). A handsome shrub, with wide-spreading branches 4 to 6 feet long; leaves oval, dark green above, downy gray beneath, 1 to 2 inches long. A Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of pure white flowers, changing to yellow, followed by a mass of bright red fruits in summer. See page 33.

	Each	10	100
3-year-old.....	\$0 75	\$6 00	\$50 00
4-year-old.....	1 00	8 00	75 00

HYDRANGEA

Beautiful shrubs, with dark, glossy green leaves and grand panicles of showy flowers which bloom from May till fall, produced very freely. Color of the flowers vary in different soils, ranging from gray to blue and pink. Admirably adapted for border planting. Thrives best under shade in moist soil, in the South.

Hortensis. Beautiful, low shrub, with dark, glossy green leaves. The enormously large flowers, varying in color from white to pink and blue are produced in great profusion. Quite hardy in the South and can be grown without any protection in winter, but not in the North, where they are extensively used for pot-plants. Extremely ornamental.

Otaksa. Flowers very large and handsome, pink or blue according to the soil. Very similar to Hortensis.

Prices of Hydrangea hortensis and Otaksa:	Each	10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
12 to 18 inches.....	45	4 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 00

HYDRANGEA, continued

Paniculata grandiflora. Grows larger than the former varieties, and produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, when fully expanded, but they soon assume tones of rose and bronze on the exposed sides. Should be grown in rich ground, and cut back severely during early spring. Magnificent in every way.

Arborescens sterilis. All of the flowers are sterile, resembling a snowball. A handsome, floriferous, hardy shrub, literally loaded with dazzling white flowers, and continuing to bloom during a long part of summer.

Prices of Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora and arborescens:	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	45	4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 00

JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*)

Spiny shrubs, with bright green, glossy leaves. Native of Japan. Flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades of red, salmon and pink. Fruit is about 2 inches in diameter; yellow-green, aromatic, fragrant. Makes excellent jelly.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 00	40 00

LILAC

Common (*Syringa vulgaris*). The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac, so often seen in gardens. It is hardy and vigorous; endures neglect and blooms abundantly. The medium-large panicles of bluish flowers are very useful for house decoration.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

MAGNOLIA

For *Magnolia grandiflora*, *M. glauca*, *M. Soulangeana* and *M. tripetala* see under the head of Shade Trees.

Fuscata. A most popular and desirable evergreen shrub. Hardy south, but only for conservatories in the colder sections. Yellowish white flowers edged with maroon appear in great profusion in early spring. The banana-like fragrance is so strong that it is recognized at a distance of several feet from the plant.

Purple-flowering (*M. purpurea*). In cultivation usually a large shrub with erect branches. Native of Japan and China. Leaves obovate, dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen. Flowers large, cup-shaped, purple outside, nearly white within. One of the latest to bloom.

Prices of Magnolia fuscata and purpurea:	Each	10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50
12 to 18 inches.....	50	4 50
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 50
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 00

MOCK ORANGE

Large-flowered Syringa (*Philadelphus grandiflorus*). Forms a large, spreading bush, with graceful, drooping branches; a strong grower. Blooms in May with slightly fragrant flowers. A most desirable shrub.

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00



Snowball

OLEANDER (*Nerium*)

Well-known shrub or upright spreading bush, with numerous narrow, thick leaves about 6 inches long; great panicles of attractive blossoms, varying from red, pink, and white, from late spring to early fall in South; quite hardy in Gulf Coast country, and if occasionally injured by freezes, will replace itself in a few months. The Oleanders are of easy culture, thriving in almost any kind of soil. They are adapted to city conditions, withstanding smoke and dust without apparent detriment. We can supply Oleanders in white, pink and red.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00

OLEA. See Sweet Olive

SUMAC

Sweet-scented (*Rhus aromatica*). This is a distinctively American shrub of fine appearance and great beauty. It is much-branched and spreading, usually 2 to 4 feet tall. Leaves compound, consisting of three bright green leaflets; flowers yellow, disposed in short spikes or clusters along the branches; fruit bright red, clothed with short, silky hairs. The foliage turns to vivid shades of yellow and scarlet in the fall. Splendid for rock-gardens.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
18 to 24 inches.....	35	3 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

SNOWBALL

Common (*Viburnum Opulus sterile*). The old-fashioned Snowball. Grows 6 to 8 feet high; its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance.

	Each	10
8 to 12 inches.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
12 to 18 inches.....	35	3 00
18 to 24 inches.....	45	4 00
2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00

SPIRAEA

Van Houtte's (*Spiraea Van Houttei*). A grand and graceful shrub, with numerous arching branches; leaves dark green, with incised borders, pale bluish green beneath, persisting until late autumn. Flowers white, in numerous, dense-flowering umbels in late spring. Quite hardy and attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet. Highly recommended.

Yellow-leaved (*S. aurea*). Double white flowers; conspicuous and very effective; yellow foliage; tall, attractive shrub.

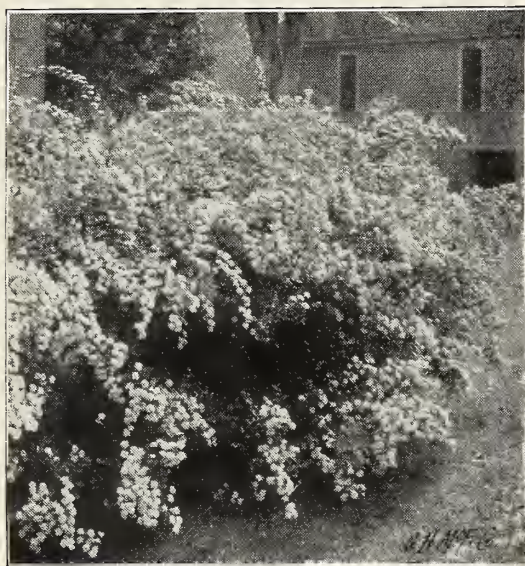
Prices of both varieties of Spirea:	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 50
18 to 24 inches.....	30	2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50

SWEET OLIVE (*Olea fragrans*)

Evergreen shrub, with shining leaves and small yellow flowers produced in clusters, which emit a pleasing fragrance. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. Does best in partial shade, but it is of easy culture. Makes a very nice conservatory shrub for northern homes.

	Each	10
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 00
18 to 24 inches.....	75	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 00

SYRINGA. See Lilac and Mock Orange



Spiraea Van Houttei



Hedge of Thunberg's Barberry

Hedge Plants

Not many years ago, the only hedges to be seen were those used for defence or for defining boundaries, but now they are planted extensively for ornament. The most artistic, expensive hedges ever built do not compare with a well-trimmed, compact, green hedge of Amoor River Privet.

The preparation for a hedge consists in thorough plowing and cultivating an area 6 feet wide and the length the hedge is proposed to extend. If this space is fertilized and cropped the year previous to planting the best results will be obtained. The plants must be shortened, top and root, and set 8 to 15 inches apart in a single row. Do not plant in double rows; a trench should be opened through the center of the cultivated strip, of sufficient depth to admit the roots without bending. In setting, the soil must be made firm with the aid of the feet. Pruning is simply an annual necessity from the first, excepting when the hedge is intended to be "plashed." Pruning is greatly accelerated and consequently cheapened by shearing while the shoots are young and tender. Avoid too frequent pruning in hot, dry summer, unless the hedge can be irrigated.



Pyramidal Box

ALTHAEA, or ROSE OF SHARON (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)

Strong, erect-growing shrub, with rich foliage and a mass of beautiful flowers in the late summer, when so few other plants are in bloom. Vigorous grower and very hardy; will grow in almost any soil. The shade of color varies from bluish white to deep red, and from pale lilac to deep purple. Forms an effective plashed hedge.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 feet	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
2 to 3 feet	35	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet	50	4 00	30 00

BARBERRY

Thunberg's (*Berberis Thunbergii*). Where a dwarf, deciduous hedge is required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impenetrable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and toward fall assume rich, brilliant sun-tints; the fruits, or berries, are scarlet, remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order. Also makes a most beautiful shrub for facing taller shrubbery, or for planting singly on the lawn for specimens. Perfectly hardy, and grows well under the shade of trees.

	Each	10	100
8 to 12 inches	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$8 00
12 to 18 inches	25	2 00	15 00
18 to 24 inches	30	2 50	20 00
2 to 3 feet	45	3 50	30 00



Hedge of California Privet

BOXWOOD

Tree (*Buxus sempervirens*). Large shrub of dense habit and symmetrical outline. Native of Europe. Makes a close, evergreen hedge, and is often used for single specimen plants, and sometimes trimmed into architectural or fantastic shapes. Each 10 100

12 to 18 inches.....	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00
18 to 24 inches.....	50	4 50	40 00

Dwarf (*B. suffruticosa*). A dwarf, compact shrub, with evergreen foliage, extensively used for low hedges. Our strain is exceptionally hardy, of a pleasing, bright, lustrous green. The low Box borders of many gardens, especially the old ones, lend a sense of dignity and beauty that is difficult to surpass. The remarkably fine effect of Box hedges in Washington's garden at Mount Vernon is known to thousands. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. Each 10 100

4 to 6 inches.....	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$12 00
6 to 10 inches.....	30	2 00	17 00

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA. See page 9

CAMPHOR TREE. See page 27

JAPANESE CEDAR. See page 25

EUONYMUS JAPONICA

One of the finest plants for an evergreen hedge, with broad, glossy green foliage. Stands shearing well.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00

PRIVET

Amoor River (*Ligustrum Amurense*). A densely branched, rapid-growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet, with small, dark green leaves, nearly evergreen in the South. Can stand any amount of pruning and when properly cared for it makes a very attractive, solid green hedge. Should be planted 8 inches apart.

California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The well-known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedge and borders.

Prices of Amoor River and California Privets:

	Each	10	100	1,000
1-year.....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00	\$35 00
2-year.....	20	1 50	7 00	50 00
3-year.....	25	2 00	15 00	100 00

Japan (*L. Japonicum*). One of the most beautiful evergreens from Japan. Makes a very handsome Hedge. For description and prices, see page 28.

Ornamental Vines

No artist can produce pictures equal to the wealth of beauty displayed by the elegant Wistaria, the graceful Honeysuckle or the charming and magnificent Clematis when in glory of full bloom, and there's nothing in art that will in any degree compare with the gorgeous autumnal hues of the Ampelopsis. For covering old stumps, or softening the hard corners of stone or brick buildings, nothing can take the place of the Ivies and *Euonymus radicans*. Akebia, Clematis, Wistaria and Honeysuckle make unique screens.

In planting vines, spade the ground deeply, and mix the dirt with a fair quantity of stable manure before planting. Most vines require rich, moist soil.

AKEBIA QUINATA

One of the best climbers, bearing numberless bunches of violet-brown flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Begins to bloom early in spring and continues many weeks. In rich soil and good location it will grow 30 to 40 feet high. A native of Japan. Strong plants, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

AMPELOPSIS. See Japanese Ivy and Virginia Creeper



Clematis paniculata (see page 38)

CLEMATIS PANICULATA

Native of Japan. Graceful, rapid-growing vine, with long, slender stems. Flowers small, white, produced in such profusion as to cover the whole vine with a mass of small, fragrant, four-petaled blooms, in late summer. Bears peculiar seeds which turn to scarlet in winter, and are quite attractive, having the appearance of flowers. A beautiful plant. See page 37.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00
4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00

CLIMBING ROSES. See page 42

ENGLISH IVY

This is the popular, small-leaved variety, and has proved perfectly hardy. Is now very extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings. Does best on the north side of buildings, or under the shade of trees.

	Each	10
1-year-old.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
2-year-old.....	45	4 00

EUONYMUS

Climbing (*Euonymus radicans*). A graceful, clinging vine with small, rich, persistent foliage. Native of Japan. Fruits pink, the cell separating and exposing the scarlet arils which cover seeds. A very attractive vine, especially adapted for covering walls, rocks or trunks of trees.

	Each	10
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00

HONEYSUCKLE

Japanese (*Lonicera Japonica*). Native of Japan, and best of the whole family. Strong, evergreen climber, with tough, slender stems of 10 to 15 feet. Leaves ovate, dark green above, light beneath; flowers waxy white, changing to yellow as they fade, fragrant; bloom very profusely in the spring. Thrives best under partial shade of veranda or on the north side of buildings. Best plant to cover fences and bare ground.

	Each	10
1-year-old.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2-year-old.....	35	3 00

JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY

(*Ampelopsis Veitchii*)

Rapid-growing, deciduous vine; handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall; perfectly hardy and the most popular.

	Each	10
1-year-old.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2-year-old.....	35	3 00
3-year-old.....	50	4 00

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)

The growth of the vine is very similar to that of velvet beans. Leaves large and ornamental. Flowers purple, in clusters. Rarely forms seed in this country. The vine makes the best quality of hay, analyzing 17.60 per cent of protein and 34.33 per cent of starch and sugar. One thousand feet of vine-growth has been recorded by a single plant in five months, and ten tons



Climbing Euonymus

of cured hay to the acre has been realized by some. One of the greatest forage plants as well as ornamental.

Strong root cuttings, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

LONICERA. See Honeysuckle

VIRGINIA CREEPER

(*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)

Very large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall. Berries blue, profusely borne in compound clusters. Well adapted for arbors and trellises, and thrives in almost any moist, fertile soil

	Each	10
1-year-old.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
2-year-old.....	35	3 00
3-year-old.....	50	4 00

WISTARIA (*Wistaria Chinensis*)

Very hardy, free-growing vine, with attractive flowers. Leaves pale green, compound, consisting of eleven to twenty-one leaflets; deciduous; purple, pea-shaped flowers, which appear in early spring, are profusely borne in dense, drooping clusters. The most desirable climber for porches, arbors or trellises, especially where extra-high growth is desired, as on a two-story veranda. Thrives best on rich, loamy soil, and very responsive to fertilizer. A growth of over 30 feet can be obtained in one season, under favorable condition.

	Each	10
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
3 to 4 feet.....	35	3 00
4 to 6 feet ..	50	4 00



Roses

*Though many a flower has graced the lay
And formed the theme of poet's song—*

*'Yet still, in ancient song and story,
The Rose shines forth in beauty rare,
Enveloped with a halo bright,
And made so glorious, rich and fair,
That all the flowers must yield their seats,
And lay their beauty at its feet.—S. B. P.*

Roses are the most desirable of all flowering plants. There is no plant that will yield better returns for the care it receives than the Rose. The more we do for it the more it will do for us in the way of flowers. The Rose is an enormous feeder, and the ground should be kept fertilized with liberal application of barnyard manure, so that the plant may get all the food it requires.

In the South nearly all Roses grown from cuttings are greatly inferior to the grafted ones, and we offer only the Roses grafted on strong-growing roots. In planting these grafted Roses, the graft-union should be placed 2 or 3 inches under the surface of the ground to prevent the formation of the suckers from the roots below the graft-union.

BUSH ROSES

American Beauty

Hybrid Perpetual. A rich rosy crimson, the beauty and fragrance of which is unsurpassed; the flowers are large, deep and very double. The varieties in this class are not, as a rule, everblooming, yet this grand Rose will, with proper care, bloom throughout the entire summer, producing a profusion of its magnificent flowers on long, stiff stems, making it one of the most admirable Roses for cutting.



American Beauty Rose



Etoile de Lyon Roses

Etoile de Lyon

Everblooming Tea. Beautiful chrome-yellow, deepening at the center to pure golden yellow; flowers large, good shape and deliciously fragrant; blooms profusely and is a strong grower, having its flowers on good strong stems.

Her Majesty

Hybrid Perpetual. Most beautiful shade of pink; very large, perfect form; flowers produced on strong, long stems and similar in appearance to the American Beauty. Blooms profusely all summer through. Splendid for cutting.

Helen Gould

Hybrid Tea. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory Roses for general planting. Flowers full and double; the buds beautifully made, long and pointed; color, a warm, rosy crimson. The bush is strong and vigorous in growth, and bears its handsome flowers on long, stiff stems, making it ideal for cutting.

La France

Hybrid Tea. Silvery rose, shading to pink; very large and full; constant bloomer; sweetest scented of all Roses.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

Hybrid Tea. Pure ivory-white; the grandest of all white Roses; is a strong grower, producing buds and flowers of enormous size; a grand garden Rose, and the finest of all for cut-flowers; no lover of Roses can afford to be without it.

The Bride

Everblooming Tea. Pure white, sometimes delicately tinged with pink; large; fine form; fragrant; free bloomer; one of the most popular of white Roses.

Bridesmaid

Everblooming Tea. Clear, bright pink; a constant bloomer; large, full and globular; one of the finest Tea Roses; very fragrant. A charming companion to the Bride.

Baby Rambler

Polyantha. Flowers pink; double; produced in dense clusters of twenty to forty; continues to bloom all through summer. Very valuable for bedding or planting along walls. See page 42.

Etoile de France

Hybrid Tea. A charming new French variety; has large, fine buds borne singly on long, stiff stems; dark crimson in color, center vivid cerise; fragrant and lasting; vigorous in growth, soon forming a fine, upright bush with few thorns. Fine for cutting.



Killarney Roses (see page 41)

Killarney

Hybrid Tea. A grand new Irish Rose of sterling quality; the buds are long and pointed; color, a soft shade of pink; handsome in both bud and full-blown flower; a true ever-bloomer and a vigorous, upright grower.

Meteor

Hybrid Tea. One of the very brightest-colored, deep red Roses in existence; the color is a rich, deep, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and striking; both buds and flowers are large and elegantly formed, full-double and borne on long stems; vigorous and healthy; a constant bloomer; quite hardy.



Maman Cochet Roses



Papa Gontier Rose

Maman Cochet

Everblooming Tea. Clear, rich pink; flower of great substance; a vigorous grower with pretty foliage; the finest of all pink Tea Roses for open-ground culture. The bushes are the most vigorous growing of all the Tea Roses and keep up a constant succession of bloom from early summer to very late in the fall. The foliage is clean, fresh green and is not subject to insect attacks.

Papa Gontier

Everblooming Tea. This is probably the most popular red Rose in the whole list. The bush, which is of strong growth, and always furnished with an abundance of healthy foliage, is an incessant bloomer; it is much sought after for cut-flowers on account of its magnificent buds; color, rich cherry-red. No collection is complete without it.

Paul Neyron

Hybrid Perpetual. The largest Rose in cultivation; a handsome, upright grower, producing an immense flower at the end of every long, stiff stem, similar to American Beauty; color, a deep rose; a free bloomer; in every way a grand Rose for general planting.

Safrano

Everblooming Tea. A delicate, beautiful tint of salmon and apricot-yellow, which is always bright and clear; very handsome buds. One of the best southern bush Roses, growing with remarkable vigor and blooming with the greatest profusion all summer. The flowers are borne on long, stiff stems, with but few thorns and are ideal for cutting.

Our sturdy, vigorous bush Roses are southern grown for southern gardens, and will be delightful additions to the home grounds. Show the women folks you appreciate them by ordering liberally. There is a world of pleasure for them stored up in their roots.



Mrs. Robert Peary Roses

White Maman Cochet

Everblooming Tea. This grand Rose has proved to be the very best of white bedders; flowers of mammoth size, round and full; pure white throughout; a general favorite wherever known; identical with Maman Cochet, except in color, both of which are exceptionally fine Roses for general culture.

Winnie Davis

Hybrid Tea. Color apricot-pink, shading to a flesh-tint at the base of the petals; buds oblong and well formed; its habits are vigorous and free-blooming; one of the finest Roses.

CLIMBING ROSES

Chromatella

Noisette. Lemon-yellow; long-pointed buds; very vigorous and free-blooming. An old and desirable sort.

Climbing Meteor

Hybrid Tea. Flowers identical with the bush Meteor; a robust grower.

Prices of grafted, field-grown Roses:

	Each	10	100
1-year.....	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 00
2-year.....	35	3 00	25 00
3-year.....	45	4 00	35 00

Climbing Bridesmaid

Everblooming Tea. The flowers are identical with Bridesmaid; clear, dark pink; one of the very best climbing Tea Roses.

Crimson Rambler

Bright crimson flowers with glossy green foliage make it a very valuable Rose for the veranda. Flowers 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, produced in clusters of thirty to forty, which continue to bloom for about six weeks in early summer and make a glorious show when in bloom.

Mrs. Robert Peary

Hybrid Tea. This Rose is identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except that it is a climber. A strong grower and a very desirable and satisfactory variety.

Marechal Niel

Everblooming Tea. Deep yellow; very large; full-globular form; delightfully fragrant. This sweet Rose is quite at home in the South, where it is the queen of climbing Roses, and its golden flowers are borne in wonderful profusion.



Baby Rambler (see page 40)

Bamboos, Palms, Etc.

The Bamboos are growing in popularity, and where dense foliage effects, either in masses or single clumps, are desirable, they can be commended, provided always that climatic conditions are right. Bamboos are of easy culture after they are established, taking care of themselves; but they delight in a light, rich soil, and most species like plenty of water.

All Bamboos are invaluable for planting on the banks of rivers or where the binding of soil is needed. *P. Quiloi* and *B. argentea* make excellent windbreaks, being tall-growing varieties. We list below only very hardy varieties which have withstood a temperature of less than 12 degree above zero.

No other plants lend such a sense of majesty and dignity to the landscape as the Palms, and a group is capable of producing a strong suggestion of tropic vegetation. The Japanese Palm is quite hardy from the Gulf Coast south, and both the Phoenix and Washingtonia Palms withstand the ordinary winters of this region without any protection.

BAMBOOS

Bambusa argentea. A fine decorative Bamboo, slender and graceful; leaves 3 inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Grows 30 to 40 feet.

B. argentea striata. Similar in habit to the above, except that the canes are silver variegated. Very ornamental.

Phyllostachys aurea. Very ornamental, growing to the height of 15 feet. The distinguishing characteristic is that the first five or six internodes near the ground are very short, bringing the internodes close together, often only a few inches apart. Very useful as fishing poles, etc.

P. Mitis. The largest hardy species in Japan, growing to a height of over 50 feet, and producing, not uncommonly, culms over 6 inches in diameter. This is the great edible Bamboo of Japan and cultivated in that country very extensively.

P. puberula. A handsome variety with large, dark green foliage and a peculiar downy appearance to the leaves. Very hardy and ornamental. One of the finest for imparting a tropical effect to the garden.

P. Quiloi. Grows as tall as 30 feet; stems green, arched; leaves large, dark green; very ornamental; the leaf-sheaf is a peculiar feature, being pinkish brown, deeply mottled with purple dots. One of the most useful Bamboos, the wood being used for many purposes. This is the variety grown so extensively in Japan for furniture and building.

Prices of Bamboos:

	Each	10
Strong plants.....	\$1 00	\$8 00
Extra-strong clumps.....	2 00	15 00

PALMS

Japanese (*Trachycarpus excelsa*). A very graceful, hardy Japanese Palm, leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut. Grows as high as 20 feet. Very handsome for lawn or avenue planting and decidedly harder than any other Palms of cultivated species.

Prices of Japanese Palm:

	Each	10
Small plants.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
Large plants.....	1 50	12 00

Phoenix Canariensis. One of the best Palms for general planting. Very attractive as an ornament for the porch or other decoration, being a slow grower in pots. When given room in the ground it grows rapidly and forms a magnificent spreading plant; generally hardy in the Gulf Coast states.

Washingtonia robusta. The best of the well-known Fan Palms. A tall, robust grower; valued for street and park planting. Hardier than the Phoenix and grows without any protection in winter.

Prices of *P. Canariensis* and *W. robusta*, from 75 cts. to \$10 each, according to the size



Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*)



Bamboo (*Phyllostachys puberula*)

Japan Iris (*Iris Kaempferi*)

Japanese Irises are flowers of great substance, arrayed in vivid shades of ivory, purple and gold. They begin to bloom about the middle of April, and continue in bloom for five or six weeks. Many of them have a diameter of 8 to 12 inches. As their beauty and sterling worth are becoming better known, the Japanese Irises are planted in increasing numbers each year, for no more magnificent adornment to the garden can be imagined. Some of the varieties are early and bloom just about the time the German Iris are fading, while others continue the flowering season well into the summer, and vie with the roses for supremacy in the garden. Most effective when planted along the borders of streams or ponds. Japanese Iris should be planted in a somewhat cool, moist situation, and in rich soil. We have a good assortment of the best varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Pampas Grass

(*Gynerium argenteum*)

The most widely cultivated of the Pampas Grasses. This Grass is quite ornamental at all times, and when in full bloom, the bright, silvery plumes show off to great advantage and form an attractive plant.

Prices of Pampas Grass:	Each	10
Small clumps.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
Large clumps.....	1 00	8 00



Pampas Grass



Japan Iris

Flowering and Foliage Cannas

Of late years there has been a great revival of interest in the Canna as an ideal bedding plant for the South, and we have prepared a splendid stock to meet the increasing demand. With us the Canna is a hardy plant, growing from a tuber, and increases very rapidly, but exhausts the soil very much. Consequently the Canna bed should be fertilized liberally every year.

Cannas are produced in two classes—one with green foliage and magnificent spikes of flowers from pure white to deep crimson; the other with bronze, plum-colored and brown foliage. These are grown mostly for their foliage effects, as the flowers are not so impressive.

Cannas should be planted in rich soil, in a sunny position, and given plenty of water. Taking the roots up every two years, dividing them, and replanting in new beds will result in finer flowers and foliage. If they are replanted in the same beds, considerable fertilizer must be added and the soil thoroughly stirred to a depth of 2 feet.

We offer five of the best named varieties, at 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$7 per doz.

Seeds

	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.		Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Camphor Tree.....	\$1 50	\$12 00	\$100 00	Kudzu Vine.....	\$5 00	\$40 00	
Citrus trifoliata.....	1 25	10 00	80 00	Ligustrum Japonicum.....	1 50	1 20	
Camellia.....	1 00	7 50		Pecans.....	25	2 20	\$20 00
Egyptian Wheat.....	08	70	6 00	Persimmons.....	75	5 00	
Japan Varnish Tree.....	1 00	7 50		Soja Beans.....	08	70	6 00

Prices of larger lots on application

Insect Enemies and Diseases of Fruit Trees

For the success of fruit-growing, the spraying for insects and diseases is just as important and necessary as cultivation and fertilizing. Spraying is considered by many a very difficult and complicated task, while it is no more difficult than hoeing trees, and is very inexpensive. In this catalogue space only permits us to describe a few of the most abundant and destructive insects and diseases of fruit trees and their treatment. If further information is wanted, write to your state entomologist, or write to us.

Citrus Trees

Scab. Apply the first spray just after the petals have fallen from the first blossoms, and two more applications within the next six weeks with bordeaux mixture.

Scales. Brown Scale is most common. Spray with resin wash. Two thorough sprayings will eradicate this scale without much difficulty. In winter use a stronger solution than that given. Do not spray orange trees until the fruit gets larger than the size of walnut.

White Fly. Spray with 1 to 66 solution of Schnarr's Insecticide in winter, and 1 to 88 solution in summer.

Apple Trees

Apple Worm. Spray with arsenate of lead at the rate of two pounds to fifty gallons of water. Apply the first just before the calyx closes, and the second from seven to eight weeks later, when the second brood appears.

APPLE TREES, continued

Woolly Aphis. For above-ground colonies, wash the trees with kerosene emulsion. For the colonies in roots remove about 3 inches of soil, practically exposing roots, and apply three to eight pounds of tobacco dust.

Peach and Plum Trees

San Jose Scale. This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment, we recommend spraying with lime-sulphur solution. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. For summer treatment spray with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or soluble oil, or use the regular strength of lime-sulphur solution, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

FORMULAS FOR SPRAYING

Arsenate of Lead

Water.....50 gallons
Arsenate of lead.....3 pounds

One of the best poisons for all leaf-eating insects. It makes a whitish coating, and adheres for a long time. No danger of burning. Is rapidly taking the place of paris green, and can be used with bordeaux mixture.

Bordeaux Mixture

Copper sulphate.....6 pounds
Unslaked lime.....4 pounds
Water.....50 gallons

Provide two wooden or earthen vessels.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in twenty-five gallons of water, in one vessel. Slake the lime in another vessel, adding a little water at a time, and reduce this to a thin paste; then add sufficient water to make twenty-five gallons. Pour both solutions together, in united streams, into the spray-pump barrel, through a strainer. Agitate thoroughly. Do not use tin buckets.

For peach trees a sixty-gallon solution should be used instead of a fifty-gallon.

Kerosene Emulsion

Hard soap ½ pound
Boiling water (soft) 1 gallon
Kerosene.....2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water; then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer, until thoroughly mixed. In applying, use one part of solution to ten to twenty-five parts of water, according to the insect. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, aphis, etc., use a weaker solution.

Lime-and-Sulphur Mixture

Quicklime.....20 pounds
Fine sulphur flour.....14 pounds
Water.....40 gallons

Start the lime slaking, add the sulphur with constant stirring and sufficient quantity of water to cover the whole. When the lime has slaked, add enough water to make twelve to fifteen gallons and boil for one hour in the barrel with steam or in a kettle over a fire. Then strain into the pump barrel, dilute to make forty gallons, and apply at once as a spray to dormant trees for San José scale. It is also the best treatment for pear psylla and leaf-curl of peach. Must not be applied to the foliage.

Resin Wash

Resin.....20 pounds
Caustic soda (98 per cent).....5 pounds
Fish Oil.....3 pints
Water to make.....150 gallons

The first three ingredients should be placed in a large iron kettle and covered with four or five inches of water. Boil for three hours, or until the liquid has a dark brown color resembling coffee. Add a little hot water (do not use cold water), agitating thoroughly, until there is at least fifty gallons of hot solution. Keep this for the stock solution, and dilute this with 100 gallons of water when desired for use.

Schnarr's Insecticide

For sale by druggists or seedsmen. Mix the stock material thoroughly, so that it forms a yellowish, creamy solution, before it is diluted with water. Dilute one gallon of stock solution in sixty-six gallons of water for winter spray, and in eighty-eight gallons of water for summer spraying.

Suggestions for Planters

How to Prepare the Soil. To grow fruit or other trees successfully the ground should be in about the same condition as that for corn or potatoes. It should be rich, deep, mellow, and well drained, as almost all trees resent "wet feet." In preparing the ground for an orchard, thoroughly plow and subsoil, laying off the rows at the required distances, digging the holes wider and deeper than is required by the roots, and keeping the top-soil and subsoil separate. One of the most successful helps to tree-growing is found in dynamiting the holes. Run a digging bar 18 inches or 2 feet below the bottom of the hole and insert half a stick of dynamite (a whole stick if the subsoil is very hard). The intention is not to throw the soil out of the hole but to "heave" it. All fertilizers should be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and heating manures must not come in contact with the roots.

Selection of Trees. Study the climatic and soil conditions of your neighborhood, and select those fruits and varieties which experience has shown to be the best suited to them. The deciduous fruits require high, well-drained locations. The Citrus trees should be planted in sandy loam closely underlaid with clay, or in clayey soil which drains readily, but contains a sufficient amount of moisture. Our experience has been such that we are in a position to advise you on this most important point. Write us freely; tell us of your conditions, and we will be glad to assist you in the proper selection of trees to the best of our ability.



Proper Method of Heeling-in

Care of Trees on Arrival. Trees and shrubs should be planted immediately on receipt. If the ground is not ready, open the packages without exposing the roots to the air, and "heel-in" the trees. To do this, dig a trench, deep enough to hold the roots, with one wall sloping to the south, the north wall to be straight. Lay the trees in the trench with their stems resting on the sloping side and their roots against the straight side. Water thoroughly and cover with earth (in the South, the roots only; in the North, cover tops as well), piling it a foot higher than the level of the ground and give a copious supply of water. Thus treated the trees will be kept in perfect condition until the ground is ready to receive them. Trees frozen on arrival should not be removed from their packing, but placed in a cool cellar or buried under a foot of soil or sawdust, just as received, until completely thawed out.

Planting the Trees. Before planting, all bruised or broken roots should be removed with a sharp knife, with a sloping cut, the surface of which should be on the under side of the root. Special cultural directions for Citrus fruits will be found on page 5. All trees should set about the same depth as they stood in the nursery. The earth-mark on the stem will show this. After standing the tree in the hole fill in first with the top-soil, making sure that no air-holes are left. When the hole is filled to within 6 inches of the top add a plentiful supply of water and tamp the soil as hard as you can get it with a maul or the feet; then fill the remainder leaving the top loose and heaped up around the stem of the tree. This will act as a mulch and help to conserve moisture. Special hints on planting the different fruits listed in this catalogue will be found under the various headings, and we are always glad to give helpful information upon request.

After Cultivation. Tree should be well cultivated to produce best results. Never plant corn or small grain in your orchard; but, while the trees are small, hoed crops may be grown between them, keeping 6 to 8 feet from the trees. Do not grow anything which requires digging or cultivating in the fall. If the orchard soil lacks humus, sow cowpeas or soja beans in spring, with proper fertilizer, and turn under in winter. If the soil is deficient in lime and potash, give it bone meal, hardwood ashes or a commercial fertilizer.

Study Conditions. Keep in touch with your state experiment station and seek its advice upon doubtful points. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and it is just as easy to grow high-grade fruit as ordinary. All it requires is intelligent care from the selection of the soil to the harvesting of the crop. Bear in mind we always stand ready to assist you with our advice and practical suggestions.

MOBILE-BAYVIEW GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

of Alabama

MAIN OFFICE, 21 NORTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

MR. T. KIYONA, Mgr.,
Saibara Nurseries, Mobile, Alabama.

FOWL RIVER, ALABAMA, June 1, 1913.

Dear Sir:—I have just completed checking the Orange and Grapefruit trees which we planted from your nurseries during the past winter, and I am very pleased to find that out of some 4,000 trees of yours, planted here in the Fowl River district last season, less than 2 per cent have died, and some of those that died are trees that were planted on low ground and were flooded out by the excessive rains of last March.

The balance of the trees are doing very nicely indeed, are making a very healthy growth, and in every way are living up to the expectations of the planters.

We were well pleased with the general appearance of your trees at time of planting, the good root-system and sturdy appearance of the young trees were very pleasing, and the subsequent fine growth these trees have made is even more pleasing.

This lot of trees has averaged, by far, better than any lot we have ever planted from any other nursery. Having a loss of less than 2 per cent against former losses of from 10 to 50 per cent is very gratifying to us, and you may be certain that we appreciate the sort of stock you have furnished us, and the sort of treatment you have given us.

We will be in the field the coming season for as much, if not more, stock than we have used the past season, and you may rest assured that you will hear further from us.

Very truly yours,

T. C. HART, Supt.

WEBSTER FARMS COMPANY

FORMERLY

HOUSTON ORCHARDS COMPANY

Owners and Developers of

WEBSTER INTERURBAN FARM LANDS

"Only Forty Minutes From Houston"

To Whom It May Concern:

WEBSTER, TEXAS, May, 20, 1913.

This is to say that Mr. S. Saibara, a resident of this town, proprietor of Saibara Nurseries, is well known to the writer.

Our company has outstanding orchard development contracts with Mr. Saibara, covering many acres of Oranges, which are being carried out by him in a satisfactory manner.

The Saibara Nurseries, located at Webster, contain a large stock of select varieties of Orange and other fruit and ornamental trees, etc.

Mr. Saibara is also a successful rice farmer, on a large scale, and our dealings with him in this respect, involving large sums of money, have been and are satisfactory to us.

He is intelligent and capable, is well equipped to fulfil his business undertakings, and we consider him honest and reliable.

We are pleased to recommend Mr. Saibara to those who may contemplate transacting business with him.

Yours truly,

A. J. ELLIOTT, Manager.

GEORGE FEARN & SON

REAL ESTATE & LOANS

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

SAIBARA NURSERIES, Mobile, Alabama.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, August 12, 1913.

Gentlemen:—In connection with the 3,500 Satsuma Orange trees which you planted for us last winter, and which you have continued to care for, under the contract, since planting, we beg to say that the stock furnished, the method of planting, and care since planting, have been entirely satisfactory to us.

At this time, 99 per cent of the trees are growing and in fine condition, and free from insects or defects of any kind. We did not think it possible for anyone to make a record of this kind.

Yours truly,

GEORGE FEARN & SON.



Our New Home, Shore Acres, Mobile, Alabama

PROPER DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Satsuma Oranges on <i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	14 to 20 ft. each way.
Round Oranges on <i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	16 to 20 ft. each way.
Pomelos.....	15 to 25 ft. each way.
Kumquats.....	10 to 15 ft. each way.
Pecans.....	40 to 60 ft. each way.
Japan Persimmons.....	12 to 18 ft. each way.
Figs.....	12 to 17 ft. each way.

Japan Chestnuts and Japan Walnuts.....	20 to 25 ft. each way.
Peaches and Plums.....	15 to 20 ft. each way.
Pears and Apples.....	20 to 25 ft. each way.
Grapes, Bunch Varieties.....	8 to 10 ft. each way.
Grapes, Muscadine.....	20 to 25 ft. each way.
Roses, Bush.....	2 to 3 ft. each way.
Roses, Climbing.....	6 to 8 ft. each way.
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i> or other Hedge	
Plants in rows.....	1 foot apart

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Distance apart	Rectangular	Hexagonal
3 by 3.....	4,840	5,589
5 by 5.....	1,742	2,012
8 by 8.....	680	786
10 by 10.....	435	501
12 by 12.....	302	348
14 by 14.....	222	275
15 by 15.....	193	217
17 by 17.....	150	174

Distance apart	Rectangular	Hexagonal
18 by 18.....	134	154
20 by 20.....	108	124
25 by 25.....	70	81
30 by 30.....	48	55
40 by 40.....	27	31
45 by 45.....	22	25
50 by 50.....	17	20
60 by 60.....	12	13

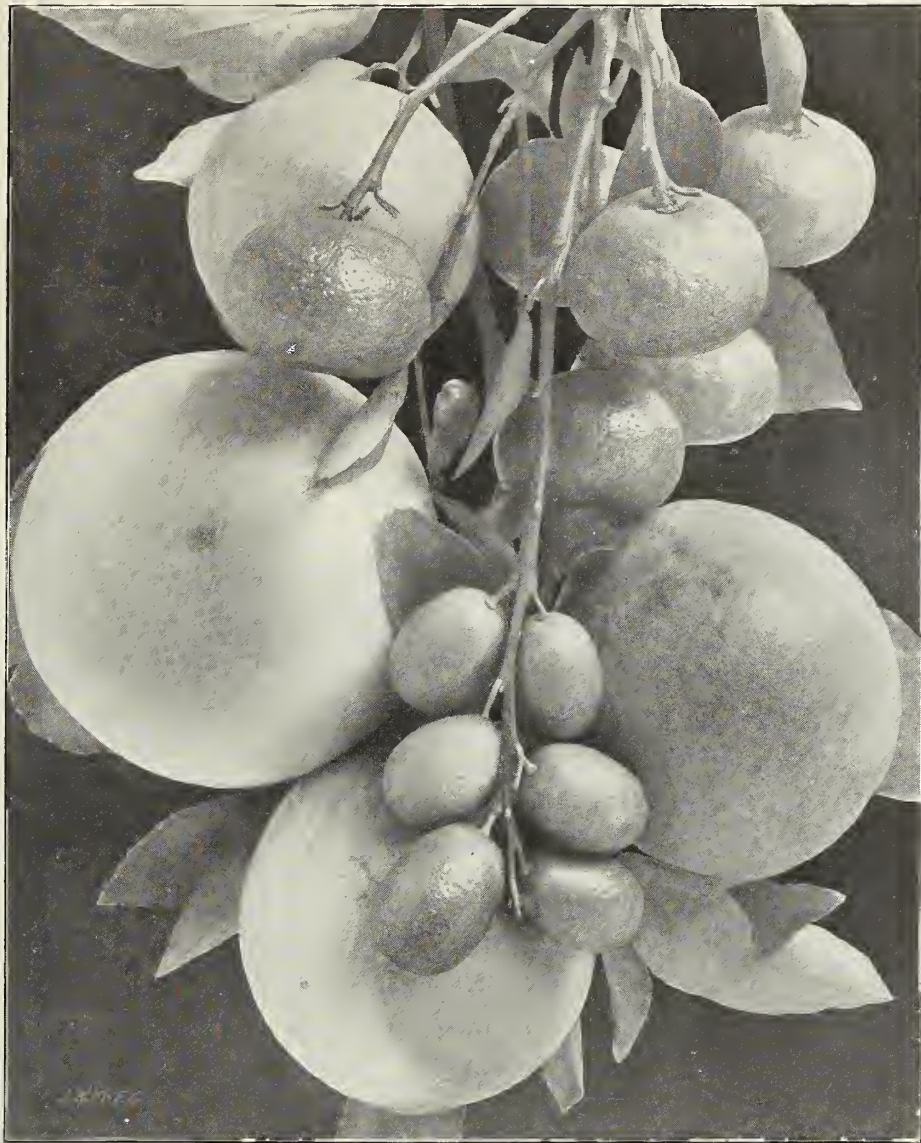
INDEX

	Page
Advice to Customers.....	4
Althaea.....	32, 36
Ampelopsis.....	38
Apples.....	12, 13
Arborvite.....	24
Ash.....	26
Azalea.....	32
Bamboos.....	43
Barberry.....	36
Berry Plants.....	22
Biota.....	24
Box Elder.....	26
Boxwood.....	37
Butternuts.....	11
Camellia.....	33
Camphor Tree.....	27
Cannas.....	44
Cape Jasmine.....	33
Catalpa.....	27
Cherries.....	13
Chestnut, Japan.....	11
Citrus Fruits.....	5-7
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i>	9
Clematis.....	38
Cone-bearing Evergreens.....	24, 25
Cottonwood.....	30
Crape Myrtle.....	33
Deciduous Fruits.....	12-20
Deutzia.....	33
Diospyros.....	15

	Page
Distances for Planting.....	48
Dogwood.....	27, 33
Elaeagnus.....	33
Elm.....	27
Euonymus.....	37, 38
Filjoa.....	23
Figs.....	14
Filberts.....	11
Flowering Plum.....	33
Flowering Pomegranate.....	34
Flowering Shrubs.....	32-35
Fruit Trees.....	5-20
Ginkgo.....	8
Grapefruit.....	20, 21
Grapes.....	27
Hackberry.....	11
Hazelnuts.....	36, 37
Hedge Plants.....	32, 36
Hibiscus.....	22
Himalaya Berry.....	34, 38
Honeysuckle.....	28
Horse-Chestnut.....	34
Hydrangea.....	25
Indian Cedar.....	45
Insect Enemies.....	44
Iris, Japan.....	3
Introductory.....	38
Ivy, Boston.....	38
Ivy, English.....	38
Japanese Ivy.....	38

	Page
Japanese Varnish Tree.....	28
Japan Iris.....	44
Japan Persimmons.....	15
Japan Quince.....	34
Japan Walnut.....	11
Japan Yew.....	28
Kudzu Vine.....	38
Kumquats.....	7
Lemons.....	9
Lilac.....	35
Locust.....	28
Loquat.....	23
Magnolia.....	29, 34
Maidenhair Tree.....	30
Maple.....	29
Miscellaneous Fruits.....	23
Musk Orange.....	34
Mulberries.....	23, 29
Number of Plants to Acre.....	48
Nut Trees.....	10, 11
Oaks.....	29
Oleander.....	35
Oranges.....	5-7
Palms.....	43
Pampas Grass.....	44
Peaches.....	16, 17
Pears.....	18, 19
Pecans.....	10, 11, 30
Persimmons, Japan.....	15
Plums.....	20

	Page
Pomegranate.....	23
Pomelos.....	8
Poplar.....	30
Privet.....	28, 37
Pueraria.....	38
Quinces.....	21
Retinospora.....	25
Roses.....	39-42
Salisburya.....	30
Salt Cedar.....	30
Satsuma Orange.....	5
Seeds.....	44
Shade and Ornamental Trees.....	26-31
Snowball.....	35
Spiraea.....	35
Spraying Formulas.....	45
Strawberries.....	22
Sumac.....	35
Sweet Olive.....	35
Tallow Tree.....	31
Tamarix.....	30
Texas Umbrella Tree.....	31
Tulip Tree.....	31
Vines, Ornamental.....	37, 38
Virginia Creeper.....	38
Walnut, Japan.....	11
Willow.....	31
Wistaria.....	38
Yew.....	28



Oranges and Kumquats



SATSUMA ORANGES

Catalogue . 1915-1916

SAIBARA NURSERIES



Offices :

WEBSTER, TEXAS

MOBILE, ALABAMA

DEMING, NEW MEXICO